

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 24.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 24 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2472.

COUNTY BILL IS DISCUSSED IN SENATE SESSION

Hard Work Done by the Members and the Measure Is Well Advanced.

The Senate in night session has begun the consideration of the County Bill and its progress on the first meeting indicates that the expectations of the friends of the bill, that this week will see the measure passed through the body, are justified. The work of the upper house during the other two sessions was important and much was done toward the rushing along of business. The local option bill was tabled and the grocers' license taken up.

The House gave another exhibition of wasting time, spending an hour which might have been given to business in the discussion of resolutions for investigation of affairs which are quite out of consonance with the importance of the regular business before the body, but winding up with some hard labor, which advanced a half hundred of bills toward their final stage.

Committee work of the House is being pushed along, and there is every reason to believe that the County bill, and the city bill as well, soon will be up for discussion in the lower body.

HOUSE'S HARD WORK.

As Monday is the only day for petitions and memorials the House, as soon as the Journal had been read, was deluged. The Hawaiian Fertilizer Company asked a refund of \$1928.36 merchandise tax; A. McLennan asked a refund of twice paid personal taxes, \$5.50; Halawa taro planters, \$700 for rejected pail; Kailua citizens proposed changes in County bill; Halawa citizens asking various labor laws; L. C. Ables for \$3936 as a refund for unexpired saloon license for place closed by the Board of Health; citizens of the Fifth District asked \$12,000 for roads and bridges at Hamola homesteads, Koolauloa; Certain patients at the Leper settlement requesting a resolution be passed memorializing Congress to not disturb the control of the Leper settlement, as it now exists, and protesting against the bringing here of mainland lepers.

BREWING TAX REFUND.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the act to repeal the special tax on malt liquors, which was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

KUPIHEA NOT SATISFIED.

Kupieha jumped into the ring with the following, which however the House could not stand for and put on the table:

Be it resolved that this House not being satisfied with the private legal opinions of the Territorial Attorney-General as received by the House on Saturday, March 21, 1903, in regard to the question presented to him on Section 56 of the Organic Act, that the same resolution be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the United States by telegraphic communication for his official opinion upon the same.

WANTS HAWAIIAN OFFICIAL.

Pulaa introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to amend the Organic Act so that the Hawaiian language, with the English, may be the official language of the Legislature. In support of the resolution he said there had been pledges made which this would redeem. He said there were many Hawaiians who were fitted to come to the Legislature, who are barred by the provision as to the English language.

Speaker Beckley asked the member if he contended that the use of the Hawaiian language was illegal and that the chair should not recognize a member using it. Pulaa said the official documents had to be in English and he wished to permit records to be made in Hawaiian. The resolution was adopted. The House then devoted some time to the Public Works Department as given elsewhere.

FOR LONGER SESSIONS.

Kaniho presented a resolution asking Congress to amend the Organic Act making the session 90 days long and providing \$600 pay for the members. In support of the resolution Kaniho cited the number of bills introduced, the expense of their printing and that few would be passed, saying he expected the Legislature would ask a special session and that the Governor would refuse. The resolution was adopted.

Pulaa got in two resolutions, one directing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to report the list of teachers whose salary has not been paid in full and why, and why money appropriated for Kau school houses was not expended, saying the money was always forthcoming where there were haole principals but never where there were Hawaiians. Pulaa also wanted to know why the Kau rock crusher was not purchased, and the House adopted all the resolutions.

Several bills were passed second reading and referred to committees before the House took a recess.

MANY BILLS ADVANCED.

It was work during the afternoon session. There were 45 of them, and the proceedings were purely routine. There bills being read and referred when there were no objections. The

bills so read and referred were as follows: No. 22, relating to the brewing and sale of malt liquors; No. 23, creating a commission to examine leprosy patients; No. 62, authorizing the Board of Health to prohibit leprosy and tuberculous persons from entering the Territory; No. 69, amending section 1, chapter 29, laws 1901, placing the limit of income, exemption at \$2,500; No. 79, amending the act to facilitate the collection of debts from government employees; No. 92, an act supplemental to the county bill, placing the control of the schools in the hands of the counties; No. 95, to encourage the cultivation of taro; No. 96, to permit citizens to gather evergreens on public lands; No. 99, providing two pay days in a month for government employees; No. 127, relating to terms of court; 122, granting A. V. Gear and associates the right to manufacture and sell electricity, to erect poles and construct conduits; No. 90, to abolish personal taxes; No. 100, repeal laws on vaccination; No. 83, on right of action for damages for wrongful action or neglect; No. 130, repealing section 589 of the penal law of 1897; No. 131, giving attorneys with district court licenses the right to appear in circuit courts on appeal; No. 137, relating to attachments and garnishments; No. 56, to protect bottles and packages containing aerated water and medicines; No. 63, relating to a franchise for an electric railroad in Hilo; No. 146, to establish a bacteriological laboratory at Kailua detention camp; all of which were referred to proper committees.

ATTORNEY'S BILL ALIVE.

House Bill 117, to affect attorneys at law, the bill being the same as that which came from the Senate and was killed last week. Kaniho took up the cudgel against the bill and it was laid aside until the introducer, Andrade, might be present.

House Bill No. 6, relating to administration of estates, having received a favorable report, with minor amendments, was passed the second time.

House bill No. 4, repealing the poll, school and road taxes, was reported with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Hala argued against the rejection of the law, and after listening awhile Speaker Beckley ruled the bill out of order, on the ground that every member was personally interested, as he would be exempted from paying the tax.

Harris took the ground that a similar ruling would bar action on an income tax law, on a license law or on similar measures.

Beckley ruled that he would not hold that members could not vote on measures to raise revenue, but that they could not vote on a repeal where they would be directly interested.

Harris stuck to the point, but Beckley insisted on his ruling, and Harris would not appeal, suggesting instead an opinion from the Attorney General, and the bill was laid aside.

Bill No. 26, relating to lights on bicycles, and similar vehicles, was slightly amended so that it refers to the entire Territory, and passed second reading.

Bill No. 36, providing for the licensing of the sale of malt liquors, was amended so that the Treasurer and High Sheriff jointly may issue licenses, and then substituted for Senate Bill 15 later in the day, which went to the finance committee.

No. 78, relating to the attachment of wages, was then passed.

SENATE BILLS ADVANCED.

Senate Bill No. 16, relating to the brewing and sale of malt liquors, with a favorable report, passed second reading, as did as did Senate bills numbered 59, relating to contempt; 42, affecting the receiving of stolen goods; 40, relating to larceny; 41, relating to assault and battery; 64, estates in joint tenancy; 56, relating to the importation

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CHINESE FUND NOW OUT OF BANK

Government Takes Cash Into the Treasury.

All the money in the Chinese fund, amounting by the message of Governor Dole to the Legislature to above \$155,000, rests in the tin box in the Treasury vaults, the last of the cash having been withdrawn yesterday from the First National Bank. The money, \$11,000, was paid out on the requisition of Governor Dole. Meanwhile, the Legislature has before its upper house a bill aiming to secure control of the fund in a bonded trustee.

No more thorough investigation has ever been made into a fund or a bureau than that which has been directed toward the finding out of the facts concerning the Chinese fund, the placing of the responsibility and the making of a decision as to what shall be done for its future. The House committee, which undertook the matter early in the session, has now reached a stage where it is against a stone wall, as it has been unable to ascertain that there was any legal custodian of the fund, and so cannot bring the facts into line with any recommendation.

The first thing the committee did was to resolve that it would not give out anything about its proceedings. Consequently, no facts are obtainable, but it is known that in the course of its investigations the committee has examined every official of the government who has in any way handled the money, and has obtained some facts of interest connected with the withdrawal of the funds from the bank last year, when it was desired to use that money for the payment of warrants, instead of borrowing from the banks.

It was found that though there was no legal board to hold the money, that the deposits were made for the Board of Immigration by Wray Taylor. It is believed at the suggestion of W. F. McLennan, the agent of the Treasury who settled up the matter of the Postal Savings Bank, and whose word in such a matter at that particular time might well be construed as a binding order. Mr. McLennan will be here very soon, with the fire claims money, and he will then be asked to appear before the House committee for examination.

There is some feeling in the lower house that there can be nothing done in the way of providing for the future of the fund, without making provision for a bonded custodian and giving some Territorial officer the checking power of countersigning. The money is now held in the Treasury simply as a fund of which no one has legal custody, according to the opinion of many legislators, and the task of providing for the future of the fund will occupy many hours of thought.

Captain Berry Dead.

In the death of Captain H. H. Berry of heart failure yesterday afternoon there passed away one of the best known men in Honolulu, in shipping circles. Captain Berry was formerly in the employ of the Wilder's Steamship Company, and for four years was in the Laysan Island trade, in the employ of H. Hackfeld & Co. For the past three years he has been employed by the government, and was known as an authority of all nautical matters.

COOPER IS ATTACKED IN HOUSE

Resolutions Are Fired at His Head.

It was a field day in the House yesterday for the objectors and the want-of-confidence men. Superintendent Henry E. Cooper was the target for the members who seem to take pleasure in making use of their positions to create trouble all along the line. The Wilcox matter was dragged in by the ears and every attempt to create a diversion, and leave that case to the courts first was unavailing.

The now celebrated sidewalk in front of the Cooper residence were first brought before the public, and then in a speech, remarkable in the extreme, Kumalae suggested that the shortage of Wilcox might be found in an investigation of where the money for that work came from, and as well, hinted at developments which are to spring from the investigation of Deputy Auditor Meyers. The first resolution was that of Wright, on the sidewalk, as follows:

Whereas, it is currently reported in Honolulu that the present Superintendent of Public Works, Henry E. Cooper, while holding said office, to-wit: during the month of February, 1903, did use the teams, wagons and material belonging to the Department of Public Works of this Territory and the officers, labor and servants of said department and which said officers, servants and labor were then in the pay of said department and have since been paid from and out of the public funds of this Territory in respect of the work hereinafter described for the purpose of constructing a sidewalk along and in front of certain premises owned by said Henry E. Cooper and by him occupied as a residence at the southeast corner of Beretania and Punahou streets in said Honolulu, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be and said Committee is, hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry into the matter aforesaid and to report to this House with all convenient speed its findings of facts in the premises.

This adopted Wright claimed the floor again with the following:

Whereas, Charles Wilcox has been suspended from his office and duties by the Superintendent of Public Works, and

Whereas, it has been given out that he has been suspended owing to a shortage that was uncovered by a committee of this House, and

Whereas, both Governor Dole and Superintendent of Public Works Cooper knew of this shortage for some time back, therefore

Be it resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire from the Superintendent of Public Works why said Wilcox was not suspended when said shortage first became known and why the facts of said shortage were not made public.

Harris pleaded that justice demanded that the courts be permitted to investigate first. Wright said he had seen Cooper's letter demanding Wilcox's resignation, but testifying to his honesty.

Kumalae demanded the passage of the resolution, saying that if Cooper knew of the shortage before the House Committee uncovered it, then he should be condemned and the House should vote its want of confidence in him.

Continued on page 5.)

SOUFRIERE IS IN TERRIBLE ERUPTION AGAIN

The Explosions Sound Like a Bombardment and the Skies Are Darkened by Day.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Mar. 23.—Advices received here from Port of Spain, Trinidad, report that the Soufriere volcano has again broken out in violent eruption, the sound being that of a bombardment. The heavens over the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent are darkened, and people are fleeing from their homes. People believe at last that the islands are doomed to destruction.

Mrs. Burdick's Confession.

BUFFALO, New York, March 23.—At the inquest today upon the body of her murdered husband, Mrs. Burdick confessed that for five years she had sustained those relations with Arthur R. Pennell of which her husband had accused her.

The murder of Edwin T. Burdick in his home at Buffalo, with the tragic events that followed fast upon it, make up a mystery of crime that has aroused the greatest interest in all parts of the mainland. It is now not much more than a month since Burdick, a wealthy envelope manufacturer of western New York, was found dead, his skull crushed in, in the room at his home in the most fashionable quarter of Buffalo, that he called his den. There were evidences that some one had been let into the house by Burdick that night, and that some one a woman, and that he had set forth a lunch that had been partly eaten by his murderer. Also, he had brought home on the night that he was killed a quart bottle of cocktails, and he was killed with the bottle.

The police theorized that a woman killed him, and he had been intimate with women—but his wife, whom he had accused of intimacy with his most intimate friend, Arthur R. Pennell, was out of the city, having left his home, and it was said was at Atlantic City with Pennell when the murder was committed. Nevertheless, it came out that Pennell was in Buffalo that night, but his wife says he spent the entire night at home.

And then, most strange of all, just as the police were about to make an arrest—but they said it was a woman they were after—Arthur R. Pennell took his wife to ride in an automobile, and plunged the machine into a deserted rock quarry, killing both of them, in a way that made the plunge look like deliberate suicide. And the police arrested nobody, though one of the women in the case, a Mrs. Paine, with whom Mrs. Burdick had charged her husband with being intimate, disappeared after the death of the Pennells and has not been seen by any of her friends.

Stand by Castro.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 23.—The Congress of the republic has unanimously refused to accept the resignation of President Castro. This is only a part of the vindication required by the great leader, but the resignation has had a more far reaching effect even than perhaps he anticipated, for the announcement comes today from Willemstad that, in view of the proposed abdication of Castro, revolutionist Matos, not to be outdone in generosity by his rival, has agreed to keep the peace. And so there may be a season of real rest for the distracted South American state.

Rioting on Trinidad.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Mar. 23.—It is reported from Port of Spain that there has been serious rioting on the island of Trinidad. The mob has tried to burn the government buildings, and the British cruiser Pallas was compelled to land troops to preserve order.

Street Cars Tied Up.

TACOMA, March 23.—All the street car employees in this city went on a strike today, and every line in the city is tied up.

Flood Peril Over.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The river is falling fast, and all danger of a flood is believed to be over for the present.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.—Queen Liliuokalani left today for Hawaii.

FISKEDALE, Mass., Mar. 23.—Mrs. Louis Burk, supposed to be insane, killed her four children today and then committed suicide.

SAN DOMINGO, Mar. 23.—Revolutionists have taken the city. Foreigners are fleeing. Many have been killed.

PARIS, Mar. 23.—The government will take severe measures to repress disorders in southern China.

MANILA, Mar. 23.—A large force of ladrones has captured Suriago. Many of the constabulary were killed. Troops have been sent to the scene.

Jap Labor for Canal.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

PANAMA, March 23.—The Japanese Commissioner of Industry, Minikishi, who was sent here some time ago by the Tokio government to study the labor problem on the isthmus as connected with the proposed building of the canal by the Americans, has sailed for home. Before his departure he expressed the belief that laborers from his country would be sent to build the canal, as Japan had the only supply of laborers for that purpose that could be depended upon to do the digging.

Great Strike Impending.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colorado, March 23.—Labor troubles in the mines are again threatening to become acute. The miners' unions are on the verge of the greatest strike in the history of Colorado, it is said, and the mine owners, on their part, are talking of shut downs which will mean that 5000 men will be thrown out of employment. This will precipitate a condition such as obtained here when troops had to be called out to keep peace in the mountain districts.

Peace for Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.—Admiral Sumner cables from Montevideo that peace in the Republic of Uruguay is now assured, as both sides have made concessions looking to a settlement of pending troubles. This means the end of the revolution that has distracted that country for months past.

CHARGES THAT HE EMBEZZLED PUBLIC MONEY

Attorney General Andrews Makes Formal Accusation Against C. Wilcox and Swears to Three Warrants.

The conclusion has been reached by Attorney General Lorrin Andrews, not that it is time "to turn the rascals out," for it is always time to do that—but to attempt to turn some of them into where they properly belong and where they will perhaps, feel more at home even than with their hands in the pockets of the taxpayers.

And a beginning has been made in the case of Charles Wilcox, ex-disbursing clerk of the Department of Public Works, arrested yesterday. "It is about time, it seems to me," said Mr. Andrews yesterday, "that some effort was being made either to secure the honest administration of those offices charged with the disbursing of public money, or else to secure the punishment of officers who administer their trust dishonestly."

"In the case of Wilcox, the money is gone and it is public money. I have made up my mind that somebody must be made answerable for that shortage. And I have sworn to the warrant for his arrest myself. That will show that I am at least earnest in the matter. I do not intend to have this department charged even with the connivance of silence concerning a defalcation that has been made notorious by the press."

In fact, the Wilcox affair makes a very pretty story of malfeasance in office, to call it by no stronger term, as it stands. And public opinion in Honolulu will stand strongly behind Attorney General Andrews in this effort to do his duty, where some other officials have so clearly proven derelict. It would seem, to be sure, that Superintendent of Public Works Cooper was the man to swear to the warrant for the arrest of Wilcox, inasmuch as the alleged offense was committed while the accused man was an employee of that department. Unfortunately, Mr. Cooper had given Wilcox a letter asserting belief in his honesty, and had then allowed him to resign under fire. You cannot swear that you believe a man to be an embezzler after you have attested his honesty in writing—at least, you cannot do it and preserve any semblance of consistency. And in justice to Mr. Cooper it may be stated with perfect truth that he has at no time shown any wild, overmastering desire to compass the arrest of Mr. Wilcox. The matter of the alleged shortage was not brought to the attention of the Department of Justice by anybody in the Public Works Department. In fact, it did not need to be. It was a matter of common notoriety. The personal "I. O. U.'s" given to Wilcox by Wright to secure the money advanced by one official to another out of the public funds were known to be in existence. Wilcox himself had admitted that he gave the money to Wright, taking the "I. O. U.'s" to secure himself from any consequences that might arise from this misappropriation of public money. The fact that he felt this necessity would have implied, to any other man, that he also felt that he was engaged in a questionable transaction. And yet he kept right on, and the Superintendent of Public Works asserts absolute belief in his honesty. Really, there is a certain obliquity of moral perception in all this that is astonishing. But the Attorney General's vision, at least, is clear. He knows an offense against the law when he sees it, and by that knowledge gives one more demonstration of his fitness for the office that he holds. Also, he is not afraid of moving against the public offender.

In connection with the story of this shortage, a cablegram received by the Associated Press from Washington yesterday will have more than passing interest. It reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Former Attorney General E. P. Dole of Hawaii denies that he had any knowledge of the newly discovered shortage of \$2,337.85, as reported by the Hawaiian Legislature House Committee on Public Expenditures. The committee's report, stating that the shortage in question was known to the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Works, and no action was taken, is stated by the former Attorney General to be untrue as far as he is concerned."

There were three warrants sworn out for the arrest of Wilcox, each charging the embezzlement of a particular sum of money, of which he had the custody as a public official. One of these will do for a sample:

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Oahu, ss.
"Lorrin Andrews of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being first duly sworn says: That at said Honolulu on the 31st day of July, 1902, Charles Wilcox being then and there an officer of the Territory of Hawaii employed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, a department of the Territory of Hawaii known as the Department of Public Works, to-wit: the disbursing officer of the Department of Public Works of the said Territory of Hawaii and by virtue of the said office and employment being a public accountant of the said Territory of Hawaii and he, the said Charles Wilcox being then and there entrusted with and having possession, control, custody and keeping by virtue of his said office and employment of a thing of value, to-wit: certain money to the amount of and of the aggregate value of \$1079, a more particular description of which said money is to your affiant unknown of the money and property of the said Territory of Hawaii, by the consent and authority of the said Territory of Hawaii, the said Charles Wilcox; the said money then and there feloniously did embezzle and fraudulently convert and dispose of to his own use and benefit without the consent and against the will of the said Territory of Hawaii, the owner thereof and entitled thereto, contrary to Section 158 of the Penal Laws of 1897 of the Territory of Hawaii."

The other two warrants are precisely the same in their wording as that printed above. Stripped of their legal phraseology, they make the specific charge that Wilcox embezzled, in the one, the sum of \$834.75 and in the other that he embezzled \$424.10. This brings the total of the embezzlement charged \$2,337.85.

The warrants were placed at once in the hands of the police department, at 2:30 p. m., and an officer was at once sent out to find Wilcox. The accused man had heard, earlier in the day, that he was to be arrested. In fact, shortly after the lunch hour, he went to the office of High Sheriff Brown and sat there waiting for the warrant to be sworn to and for the officers to place him under arrest. It was understood, at that time, that he had engaged an attorney, and had his bail bond ready, although he did not tell anybody about the High Sheriff's office so. The warrants were not issued as early as Wilcox anticipated that they would be, although everybody about town knew they were coming, and the ex-disbursing clerk presently got tired of waiting and went away. The High Sheriff told him, as he was going out, that he would be sent for when he was wanted.

Wilcox was arrested by High Sheriff Brown himself at a little after half past four o'clock in the afternoon. He was permitted to consult his attorney, and gave bail at once, in the sum of \$4,500, with J. S. Boyd and W. H. Humphreys as sureties.

EXPERT TELLS HOW PUBLIC MONEY WAS SQUANDERED

The financial regime of Ex-Superintendent of Public Works James H. Boyd, and the reckless manner in which the money allotted to his department by the Legislature, as well as other funds, was disposed of, is told of in two lengthy and complete reports filed by L. C. Ables, accountant, with the Senate Committee on Public Expenditures, which were read in the Senate yesterday. One report had to do with the shortages of various officials, including that of Charles Wilcox. The other dealt with the princely manner in which Road Engineer Robert N. Boyd and Frank Godfrey, a special representative, spent public money while on tours of inspection on other islands. The report covering the Public Works shortages, is as follows:

THE PAYROLL ITEMS.

Honolulu, March 17, 1903.

Hon. J. D. Paris, Chairman Committee on Public Expenditures.

Dear Sir: I beg to make report herewith as to the items amounting to \$2337.85, a shortage in the office of Superintendent of Public Works during the administration of B. H. Wright when employed as chief clerk, being the same items now recommended by the Governor under special Message to the Legislature under the head of appropriation for unpaid bills, included in his message under date of Feb. 28, 1903, the same being there included under item of Roads and Bridges, Fourth District. I find upon examination that warrants for these amounts have been drawn by the Auditor and that payrolls for the same are now on file in his office properly receipted; that the warrants have been paid by the Treasury Department. In view of these facts I am of the opinion that the same can not be properly classed as unpaid bills, but must be paid by a special appropriation for that purpose.

The facts relative to those amounts I find to be as follows:

B. H. WRIGHT'S SHORTAGE.

Copy from letter of H. E. Cooper, Supt. of Public Works, to Gov. Dole, dated Feb. 13, 1903.

"Payroll June 30 Kealaakalo to Boundary of Lihue \$ 475.65
Payroll June 30 Kealaakalo to Boundary of Lihue 359.10
Payroll July 30 Kealaakalo to Boundary of Lihue 424.10
Payroll June 30 Complete Road Pahala to Volcano House 275.00
Payroll June 30 Completion Road Huehue to Boundary South Kohala 685.00
Payroll June 30 Completion Road Huehue to Boundary South Kohala 119.00
\$2,337.85

"The payrolls were approved and warrants issued in the name of Chas. Wilcox, Disbursing Agent, and the funds were turned over by him to B. H. Wright. The money, however, was not remitted to the payees of the payrolls. As warrants have been drawn and payment of the bills made, the Auditor cannot issue new warrants without specific appropriations for their payment."

WHERE WILCOX FIGURES.

Taking these warrants up separately I find that Warrant No. 5327, dated July 15, for \$475.65 and Warrant No. 5328, dated July 15, for \$359.10, were endorsed by Chas. Wilcox, clerk, and the money paid to him on July 31 by Henry C. Hapai, Registrar.

Warrant dated July 25, No. 5675, for \$275, Warrant dated July 31, No. 5848, for \$685 and Warrant dated July 31, No. 5849, for \$119, were stamped by the Registrar for the Treasury Department July 31, 1902, and paid by The Bank of Hawaii on the same date to Chas. Wilcox, Clerk. These warrants were paid by The Bank of Hawaii by an arrangement with the Territorial Treasurer whereby the Territory was to pay six per cent interest on the money thus advanced. I find The Bank of Hawaii was reimbursed by the Treasurer Nov. 15, 1902. Warrant No. 5925, dated August 15, 1902, for \$424.10 was endorsed by Chas. Wilcox, Clerk, and by him only and was paid Nov. 25, 1902.

Upon first examination of Mr. Hapai he was very positive that he had paid the same to Mr. Wilcox on that date but upon further investigation I find that this warrant was paid on Nov. 25, 1902, on which day warrants were paid to the amount of \$201,003.17 among which were warrants to the amount of \$131,674.54 which warrants had been deposited in the Chinese Fund as security for that amount of this fund being then in use by the Territory. From this fact I am unable to trace this warrant further.

I find in this connection that when the Chinese Fund was counted by Mr. Cooper as Treasurer and Mr. Hapai as Registrar that the same consisted of:

Warrants \$131,674.54
Cash 11,601.80
I. O. U. W. H. Wright 17,949.91
Total \$161,226.25

NO DOLLAR MARK SHOWN.

No memorandum having been kept by either Mr. Cooper or Mr. Hapai at the time of counting this fund it is impossible to locate any particular warrant which was in the Chinese Fund at the time of payment of same Nov. 25, 1902.

As to the statement of Mr. Wilcox I refer you to his typewritten statement with other matters touching on the matter which I have seen copies of and which Mr. C. M. White, Chief Clerk of the Office of Public Works, informs me he has furnished your committee, briefly calling to your attention the I. O. U. held by Mr. Wilcox which he claims is for these amounts, all of which have been paid months after the date of the I. O. U. and for an entirely different and less amount.

Copy of I. O. U.:

"March 25, 1902.

I. O. U. \$360.25

B. H. WRIGHT."

You will note that there is no amount written in the I. O. U. and that the same is in lead pencil not even the precaution being used to place the mark. One or more figures placed to the left would easily raise the same to most any amount required.

Trusting this information may be of service to your Committee, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

L. C. ABLES,

Accountant.

The second report is as follows:

"RECKLESS" EXPENDITURES.

Honolulu, March 18, 1903.

Hon. J. D. Paris, Chairman, Committee on Public Expenditures.

Dear Sir: For the better information of your Committee, I beg to call your attention to what appears to me to be a careless and reckless expenditure of Public Funds when appropriated under such heads as Incidentals and for that purpose refer you to a few sample bills.

Under Traveling Expenses Road Engineer, appear the following items:

1 Gray Horse \$120.00

Saddle, Bridle and Riding outfit. 54.50

Total \$174.50

DEPARTMENT INCIDENTALS.

Nov. 12, 1901, I find the following items:

Warrant No. 1934, A. B. Loebenstein—

1 Double Spring Buckboard \$165.00

1 Set Double Harness 55.00

Total \$220.00

For use of Supt. and Asst. Supt. of Public Works.

Jan. 31, 1902.

Warrant No. 2617, A. B. Loebenstein—

1 Span of Horses, Jack and Jill for use of Public Works Department \$225.00

Aug. 30, 1902, Bill of Oct. 31, 1901—

Demonstrations Cafe, Hilo, Warrant No. 6201, 3 Meals \$4.75; 5 Lunches \$1.75 6.50

BOYD'S JUNKET TO HAWAII.

Hilo Hotel, Room and Board, 4 persons \$ 51.50

4 Lunches 1.40

Volcano Stables, 1 person Laupahoehoe to Hilo 3.00

Bill of livery at Laupahoehoe and driver 20.75

Cartage, Saddles, etc. 75

Hack hire, Kaua Manu 1.00

Hack hire, inspecting Reservoirs 5.00

Hack hire to Waialeale and waiting 4.50

Carriages and Saddle horse Puna, 2 days 35.00

Hack hire, various places 6.00

Wilder's Steamship Co., 4 persons, Hilo to Honolulu 50.00

Total \$190.40

Warrant No. 6378—

Board and Lodgings, 7 persons, J. H. Boyd, M. Campbell, F. Godfrey, A. J. Williams, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Wall and Native, inspecting Walpole Beach Road, etc. \$ 34.00

FRANK GODFREY TAKES HAND.

Re Frank Godfrey.

Aug. 30, 1902—

Warrant No. 6379—Sept. 30, 1901.

Services with Supt. Public Works to Island of Hawaii, compiling notes of information and statistical statements, 14 days at \$5 \$ 70.00

Aug. 30, 1902—

Warrant No. 6380, Oct. 31, 1901.

Services with Supt. of Public Works, compiling notes and statistics as to condition of Roads and Bridges, 13 days at \$5 65.00

Aug. 30, 1902—

Warrant No. 6381, Oct. 31, 1901.

Arranging report and clerical work relative to condition of Roads, etc., in Hawaii 80.00

Aug. 30, 1902—

Warrant No. 6382, Nov. 15, 1901.

Services in re compiling statistics on forest fires, Hamakua 65.00

Sept. 15, 1902—

July 31, 10 days clerical work including extra night work 50.00

Dec. 20, 1902—

August 31, 1902, 27 days clerical services at \$5 135.00

Total \$465.00

Of the above amounts,

\$280 was drawn by B. H. Wright, and

185 was drawn by Manuel Cook.

\$465.

UNNECESSARY LEGAL SERVICES.

Further under this head of Incidentals for the different Departments of the Government I wish to call your attention to large expenditures for legal services. In my opinion this is properly the work of the Attorney-General's Department, and I believe that sufficient appropriations are made to cover these items.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

In my opinion greater care should be exercised by those having the care of Government property. I believe each department should be required to keep a careful inventory of property under their control.

Referring again to large expenditures of Public Money under appropriation for Incidentals under nearly every Department of the Government, the same being under the control and disbursement of heads of departments or their assistants, while it may be apparent to the Auditor that it is a foolish, unnecessary and sometimes criminal expenditure of public funds, yet the same is authorized by law and the persons incurring these bills are fully authorized to do so.

ABLES WOULD SAVE EXPENSE.

Before closing this report upon these items which I trust may be of service to your Committee I wish to call your attention to the fact up to the present time I have been working without any written authority or instructions from you. Upon investigation I find that I am working along different lines from what has been the custom of former accountants employed by the Legislature. If you desire that I should adopt the usual methods of procedure by employing additional help to check the different department books, I will do so; but in my opinion it would be, in most instances, a needless expenditure of the public money. No doubt exists in my mind but what a proper voucher can be produced for each and every expenditure. The time is short in which to gain any information to be used for

LEVEES BREAK AND BIG AREA IS INUNDATED

Canada Finds Old Maps and Lays Claim to Ownership of the Great Lynn Canal and Big Slice of American Territory.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 20.—The levees have broken and the river is inundating vast tracts of country. Many refugees are arriving in boats and others have taken refuge in the upper stories of buildings in the flooded districts. Owing to past experiences, most farmers and villagers are provided with rafts or boats and have stores of provisions out of harm's way. The War Department has sent tents and rations to this city for the homeless.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.—Captain F. A. Cook, U. S. N., has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. Captain Cook is a Massachusetts man and has been in the navy since 1860, when he entered the Academy at Annapolis. He was an ensign in the west gulf blockading squadron during the last two years of the Civil War, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1867. Since that time he has lived the life of change and transfer common with most naval officers. In 1868 he was promoted a Lieutenant Commander, was made a Commander in 1881 and a Captain in 1886. Later he was given command of the cruiser Brooklyn, and remained in that post until and during the war with Spain. The Brooklyn subsequently became the flagship of the famous flying squadron, and Captain Cook acted as Commodore Schley's chief of staff.

MONTREAL, Mar. 20.—A discovery of old maps supports the claim of Canada to the ownership of Lynn Canal.

If the Canadians are able to prove that the maps are genuine they may secure the strip of Alaskan land that they have been contending for. If Lynn Canal were proven to be the boundary the important cities of Skagway and Juneau would become British. The American contention is that the American boundary starts at the entrance to Portland channel, near Port Simpson, the terminus of the new trans-Canadian railway and takes in all of the coast line and islands as far north as Lake Bennett, including the cities above referred to and the Lynn Canal.

BUDAPEST, Mar. 20.—The anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was marked by student riots in which the police were stoned. There were many arrests.

CHICAGO, Mar. 20.—One thousand shoemakers are out of employment owing to a strike caused by the discharge of a single fireman.

SOFIA, Mar. 20.—The newspapers report a severe engagement between Turks and Macedonians with heavy losses on both sides.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 20.—Concessions by the employers have temporarily averted a strike on the local street car lines.

SALT LAKE CITY, Mar. 20.—There is a smallpox epidemic here. Eighty cases are now under treatment.

PHOENIX, A. T., Mar. 20.—The Governor has vetoed the Woman's Suffrage bill.

CANTON, Mar. 20.—Troops have been sent to suppress a rebellion in Yam Chow.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.—A Seligman international syndicate offers \$50,000,000 to pay the Venezuelan debt.

HAVANA, Mar. 20.—President Palma has called the Cuban Congress in extra session to consider the American treaty.

HAVANA, Mar. 20.—The price of sugar is dropping because of the uncertainty about the ratification of the amended treaty.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.—President Roosevelt has re-appointed Dr. Crum, colored, as Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.

NEW LONDON, Mar. 20.—The Sound steamers Plymouth and City of Taunton collided today in a fog. Several people were killed and many injured. Both steamers reached the dock and landed 900 people.

HALIFAX, Mar. 21.—A plot has been discovered here to smuggle diseased immigrants into the United States.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Mar. 21.—Both Pelee and Soufriere volcanoes are again active.

ASTRONOMER CORRECTING LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

F. W. Werry of the Chief Astronomer's Office of the Department of the Interior of Canada was a passenger in the steamer Sonoma, on a trip the results of which will be of great value to the maritime world and to geographers generally. He was appointed by the Canadian Government to determine the latitude and longitude of the termini of the cable stations of the All-Red or British cable in the Pacific Ocean.

When Mr. Werry has finished his calculations and measurements, and checked up those which have been current on maps and charts for years past, the entire system of latitude and longitude entirely around the globe will have been completely adjusted. The laying of British cables from London to Auckland made it possible for the British government to correct the measurements on that side of the hemisphere.

Now that the All-Red cable has been laid from Canada to Auckland, via Fanning, Fiji and Norfolk, the purpose is to correct the system on this portion of the globe and it will be to Mr. Werry's credit that this great task is completed. He has instruments with him which are of the finest and most delicate make, and even if there is a mistake in the reckonings it can be but a matter of a few feet.

Owing to the Oceanic steamers only stopping at Fanning Island on the up-trips, Mr. Werry will make his first stop at Norfolk, returning thence and making his last reckonings at Fanning Island. The entire work will occupy about one year.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pain in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

COUNTY BILL HOLDS ATTENTION OF BOTH LEGISLATIVE HOUSES

Senate Advances the Measure and Makes Special Order for Monday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The House committee which has been considering the County bill, has finished its report. The measure has been amended slightly. The plan now is to have the report of the Committee ready for submission on Monday, when the bill will be read a second time by title, and then action will commence. The Kauai school bill was put into the measure last evening and as well the district magistrate provision was amended. As it now stands the judges will be appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Road Boards probably will take the same course. The question of procedure will then come up as it is desired to have the bill in such shape that it will conform to the legal requirements of three readings in both houses, and yet get into the hands of the conference committee as early as possible, for no one expects it will pass both houses in precisely the same form.

HALF DAY OF HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal in the House yesterday morning, the Speaker announced that there had been some discussion of the wisdom of reconsidering the vote by which the House adopted the concurrent resolution providing for a conference committee so that each district might be represented. The resolution was reconsidered, and an amendment making the committee fourteen was then adopted. The Speaker announced that he would name one member from each district and one at large.

SENATE BILLS ADVANCED.

Senate bills which passed Thursday were laid before the House and read the first time by title: No. 68, to amend the tax laws; No. 79, to amend section 1280 of the civil laws; No. 82, relating to payments of fire claims bonds; No. 87, regulating the manner of giving notice of meetings of Boards of Registration. These passed first reading by title.

ATTORNEY'S BILL DEAD.

Senate Bill No. 71, relating to attorney-at-law, brought out a fight. Kaho said he was opposed to the measure, as he said that he understood that its intent and provision was to do away with the special practitioners in the lower courts. He was opposed to this feature, and thought the measure should not become law. The bill was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

THE HACKMEN'S BILL.

The finance committee reported as follows:

"We find that in the city of Honolulu up to March 31, 1903, there are 230 licensed hack-drivers, divided in nationalities as follows: American citizens, 108; Japanese, 62; Chinese, 60. Total, 230. We believe that a qualification to read and speak either the English or Hawaiian language is necessary, and that your committee, in conclusion, recommend that this bill pass."

Ayllet moved the adoption of the report, but on recommendation of Paele it was laid over to be considered with the bill.

KUPIHEA AGAINST COUNTY BILL.

Kupieha got the floor and handed up what purported to be a minority report from the county bill committee. Chillingworth raised the point of order, that as the majority report had not been presented the statement was out of order. The Chair upheld the point, and Kupieha said he was asking for information.

He then read a preamble to his "report," setting forth that he advised the discharge of the committee from further consideration of the county bill. He was about to read his reasons, saying that it was a matter for legal advice. The Speaker cut off Kupieha, telling him he should present a request for legal advice and it would be sent to the Attorney General. He said further that the Organic Act gave full power to the Territory to erect counties.

PAHOA WATERWORKS.

The special committee on Pahoia waterworks reported as follows: "From a hearing held with the owners of said waterworks and papers filed with your committee, we find the owners estimate the value of the plant at \$135,000, but are willing to turn over the same to the government at \$100,000 and take payment in whole or in part in government bonds."

"We have visited the pump while in operation and find that the capacity is 3,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, with a total lift of 325 feet."

"We further find that there are at present fifty-two owners of property paying water rates of \$2.313 per annum. There are 2,554 lots having an average size of 100 by 150 feet and 1,587 lots having an average size of 50 by 100 feet in the tract of land adjoining the pumping plant divided up among 506 property owners which will undoubtedly be converted into homesteads."

"In addition to this, the owners of the plant have a petition from forty residents in the vicinity of the Kamoli church, who are at present without water facilities and who are forced to carry their water from a distance, asking for water privileges from the Pahoia waterworks."

"The foregoing shows the possibilities of the future development of said waterworks."

"The present government water rates, if applied to the whole of said lots, would bring in an annual revenue of about \$35,000."

"Your committee further find that a conservative value of the pumping plant, pump house, boiler, artesian wells, reservoir, pipe lines, pipe fittings, 1½ acres of land and rights of way, etc.,

estimated separately, amount to \$91,000."

The committee reported further that the water as analyzed by Mr. E. C. Shorey was excellent, and that it did not want to go into the question as to whether the government should go into the ownership of such works.

ALL WANT INFORMATION.

Paele wanted to know just where Pahoia was, and Harris wanted to know what it would cost to operate the plant. Kumalae said it was estimated that \$15,000 would keep the plant going, also one-half acre at the pumps and one acre at the reservoir comprised the land. He could not tell how much it would cost to connect the present city system with the Pahoia system.

Harris urged his questioning, asking as to the quality of the pipe laid, saying he had a report made in 1901 saying the life of the pipe would be not more than five years. He cited the same pipe used at Hanalei, where it was worn out in four years. Jaeger explained that the pipe when buried lasted well, perhaps eighteen years, while that exposed certainly did rust out.

Harris said also that he had been told the reservoir was faulty. Kumalae said the committee so believed and threw it out as not being a factor.

Harris insisted he had been told again that it would cost \$35,000 to connect the Pahoia with the Waikiki mains, which was the only way in which the plant could be of use to the government, through pumping water to the Diamond Head reservoir.

Kumalae said these questions seemed to be beyond the scope of the committee's work, but if the House wanted the information, the committee would get it. He said many residents of the city could not get water supply from the city at the present time.

Greenwell wanted more facts, and Jaeger said if the question was to go back to the committee there should be full instructions as to the extent of the tests. Harris explained that if \$150,000 was spent in Nuuanu it would mean a permanent supply, without \$15,000 a year pumping expense. The report was referred back to the committee and its researches will be pushed.

KUPIHEA WANTS INFORMATION.

Kupieha then got in his resolution for legal information as follows:

"Be it Resolved, That the Attorney General be instructed to render for the members of this House legal opinion on the construction of the Organic Act, or the authority of this Legislature relative to the creation of counties, towns and city municipalities whether they are to be created separately or jointly under a general act."

In support of his resolution, Kupieha called House Bill No. 2 "Incorrect, untrue, uncertain and unintelligent and illegal," saying that the Organic Act gave the power to the Legislature to create "counties and towns and city municipalities," and the bill in question, not being a general one, was not in consonance with section 56 of the Organic Act, and the only legislation possible was a general law.

Chillingworth called attention to the fact that the Speaker was making a general argument instead of speaking to the resolution.

Kupieha went on with his argument, lugging in "centralized government" and several other similar remarks, reading all the while from a written opinion prepared, it is alleged, by a lawyer who had essayed to control legislation, and only sitting down after he had been called to order a number of times and finally ordered down by the Speaker.

Fernandez said it cost \$600 a day for the House to work and he wanted something done. The resolution went through without dissent and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE

In the absence of President Crabbe, Vice President Paris took the chair.

A number of bills from the House were presented, which were found to be similar to bills already introduced in and passed upon by the Senate. The House bill relating to married women was called up for first reading.

House Bill 51, Senate Bill 58, relating to industrial and reformatory schools, was called for first reading and passed. It will be given its second reading today.

House Bill 52, Senate Bill 60, relating to waiver of trial by jury in criminal cases less than felony, passed its first reading and will be read the second time today.

House Bill 54, Senate Bill 61, relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates and circuit judges, repealing certain laws and amending others by striking out portions thereof as being

unnecessary or of doubtful validity or of doubtful consistency with other laws, was passed on first reading. The comparison of all House bills which seem to have a similarity to Senate bills will be made upon second reading.

House Bill 55, Senate Bill 63, relating to guardians and wards, passed first reading.

House Bill 59, Senate Bill 62, relating to giving notice by publication, passed first reading.

House Bill 70, making certain appropriations for the immediate use of the Judiciary Department, Public Works, Public Instruction, Commission of Public Lands, Board of Health and expenses of fire claims, passed first reading.

CLASHING BILLS.

Senator Cecil Brown, for the Judiciary committee, presented the following report:

"The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the communication of the House of Representatives stating that House Bills Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48 and 49 had passed their third reading and were sent to the Senate for their consideration, beg leave to report: That said bills are identical in subject matter, with no amendments, to Senate Bills Nos. 40, 41 and 42, which all passed their third reading in the Senate on the 5th day of March, and sent immediately by the Clerk of the Senate to the House, also with Senate Bills Nos. 52, 54 and 55, which passed their third readings on the 9th day of March, and were immediately sent to the House, and with Senate Bill 56, which passed its third reading on the 10th day of March, and was sent at once to the House."

"These acts from the House of Representatives all passed their second reading on the 16th inst., and their third reading on the 17th; so that the acts on the same subject matter from the Senate were in the hands of the House of Representatives a week without action, and were not acted upon or given any consideration so far as we know."

"The Organic Act provides for three readings of bills in each house in order to become law, no matter where or in what body the bill was introduced, it must be read in that body three times as well as in the other. This committee thinks that when an act has passed its third reading in one body and has been sent to the other for consideration, and it happens that there are in that other body identical the same acts covering exactly the same subject and object, but not acted on, or as far progressed, that the work sent and finished by the body transmitting should have preference, especially if no amendments are offered or contemplated."

The report, on motion of Dickey, was accepted.

HABEAS CORPUS MEASURE.

"This committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 108, report that that bill was introduced for the purpose of consolidating the law on habeas corpus, amending same to conform to the Judiciary Act, and to omit obsolete portions. The act necessary was prepared by the Bar Association and is recommended by the Chief Justice in his report to the Legislature. We recommend its passage."

TERRITORIAL FISHERIES.

Senator C. Brown presented the following report, which was accepted:

"The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 91, report that they have same under consideration."

"The object of this act is to repeal the laws relating to the subject of fisheries. It is said parts of the law relating to fisheries are impliedly repealed by the Organic Act. That question is now pending before the courts of the Territory and may possibly go to the Supreme Court of the United States. The act submitted repeals all laws on this subject, and as the repeal might complicate matters before a decision is arrived at, we think that the bill should not at the present time become law. We therefore recommend that it be laid on the table."

SENATOR C. BROWN PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

"The Judiciary committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 103, report that the bill declares the legal effect of the adoption of a child, especially with regard to heirship, and settles permanently that question."

"The question thus settled is now uncertain, and as there are no decisions of the Supreme Court directly on the matter, we think the declaration by the Legislature should be made, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill."

Senator Baldwin called attention to the items of current expenses relating to the Agricultural and Forestry Departments, saying that the people interested in the departments desired to introduce a bill which would probably change the nature of the items.

Senator Dickey stated that the committee having the bill relating to liquors would report today.

The committee having the bill relating to surgery and medicine was not ready to report, as a majority report could not be made up.

COUNTY BILL BOBS UP.

Senator Kaluaokalani introduced a resolution calling attention to the few remaining weeks of the session and the little work that had been done upon the county act. He wanted it made the order of the day for March 21, 23 and 24 in its third reading. Dickey thought it would be better to make the county bill the order of the day for each afternoon. Senator C. Brown moved to make the bill the order of the day for Monday, March 23.

Senator Kaluaokalani said the first duty of the Senate was to take up the consideration of the bill. The people who elected them to the Senate were "thirsty and crying for this bill to be passed. If the House dallies with the bill, the Senate could wash its hands of their delay."

There was no disposition, said Senator Baldwin, to hold the county bill back, but as the Hawaiian members had requested that action be deferred until the committee's report had been translated, the other members had given them the right of way.

Senator Crabbe favored expediting work on the bill, but he did not wish it to sidetrack other legislation. He favored taking up the bill in night sessions until it was completed. He did not want an extension of the session. The suggestion met with general ap-

proval, providing the night sessions did not commence before Monday.

Achl wanted to work daytime. He thought the Senate passing the appropriation bill providing for two years' expenses was not showing good faith to the people. Achl talked long, and was told by Senator C. Brown to stop talking.

NIGHT WORK ON COUNTY ACT.

Achl then moved that the county bill and reports of the special committee be taken up from the table, which was done. The report was then adopted, and the bill then passed the second reading, and upon motion the bill was ordered taken up for third reading on Monday evening, March 23.

EMBEZZLERS MUST BE FOUND.

The shortages in the Public Works Department formed the burden of a report now read by Senator Paris, the most important of the day. The report is as follows:

"Your standing committee on Public expenditures, having under consideration the message of His Excellency the Governor upon the subject of unpaid bills, begs leave at this time to make a partial report, more particularly the item in said message reading: 'Department of Public Works \$2,337.85, Road Board payrolls.'"

"We find that this is in no sense an 'unpaid bill.' Warrants for the several items of this amount were issued by the Department of Public Works and the warrants cashed at the Treasury Department by the disbursing officer of the Department of Public Works. The money was not forwarded to the persons to whom it was owing. They have so far been unable to trace the money beyond the custody of the disbursing officer of the Department of Public Works."

"In the opinion of your committee the only way in which these claims can be liquidated is by special act to reimburse the creditors, as the money was paid on their behalf from the Treasury to the disbursing officer of the Department of Public Works. We find that it was the duty of this disbursing officer to forward the amounts due to the various elements who should have shared in the total sum given above, and that he failed to do so. This money disappeared in the office of the Public Works Department while in the custody of the said disbursing officer. To the fact of the embezzlement of this sum of \$2,337.85 from the Department of Public Works and the withholding of the amounts due the proper creditors under the warrants issued, we recommend that the Attorney General investigate this matter, to the end that the guilty person be prosecuted and recovery of missing moneys be had if possible."

"We append herewith report of competent expert employed by your committee to investigate the transactions which resulted in finding most of the facts contained in this report."

"Your committee feels that this matter demands the most searching investigation. We feel that the showing of loose and unbusinesslike methods of handling public moneys, the attempts to shift responsibility for the care of the same and the clear suspicion which has been attached to public officials calls for the most complete scrutiny and marked reform. We recommend legislation to systematize the operations in the conduct of business with a view to preventing further embezzlements such as here set out."

AFTERNOON IN THE SENATE.

The interpretation of the Ables' reports on Public Works shortages was concluded and upon motion of Senator Dickey were accepted, with the instructions that the same be referred to the Attorney General for action as per the recommendations. There ensued some debate as to whether it should be printed for the benefit of the Hawaiian members. Dickey and Baldwin wanted it sent at once to the Attorney General for immediate action, as it involved matters which should have instant attention from the legal branch of the government to proceed against the persons responsible for the shortages. To defer the matter reaching the Attorney General at once would seriously impair the possibility of probing the defalcation to the bottom.

Kaluaokalani went into an impassioned speech in favor of translating and printing it broadcast. Upon a reconsideration of the report it was decided to have the report typewritten at once, so the original could be placed in the Attorney General's hands last night.

Senator Baldwin introduced a new bill relating to persons engaged in the business of insurance, which passed its first reading.

Achl called up the reimbursement of \$10,000 advanced by the Chamber of Commerce for public improvements, contained in a resolution. By unanimous consent the item was inserted.

ATKINSON GAS BILL PAU.

Senate Bill 74, providing for the manufacture of gas, the Atkinson bill, was called up, and on a vote was laid on the table.

Senate Bill No. 161, to repeal act 24 of the laws of 1895, entitled "An act to prevent the bringing of actions against officers of the government or others for acts done in suppressing rebellion," was called up for third reading and passed by a vote of 6 to 3.

TYING HEALTH BOARD'S HANDS.

Senate Bill 37, to amend section 868 of the penal laws, relating to the Board of Health was called up. The report of the committee, recommending a salary for the president, was again read. An amendment was offered by Dickey to have the board consist of four laymen, two physicians and the Attorney General ex-officio member. Dickey did not think it necessary to have three doctors in the board, because they always hung together and that was an unfortunate condition of affairs, to him. Others of the Senate wanted only one doctor.

Achl did not want the board to elect its president without the express knowledge and confirmation of the Governor and Senate. As he was a paid official, the board should not be allowed to have its hands free to act as it felt. To straighten the matter out, the bill was referred back to the Judiciary committee.

RAILROAD ACT TAKEN UP.

Senate Bill 45, entitled, "An act giving E. C. Winston and associates the right to construct a railroad on the Island of Oahu," was brought up for second reading. The report of the committee was read. Among the amendments

THE LEGISLATURE ENDS ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

The Senate Does Some Work on Matters of No Particular Importance.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The week's end meant work for the Legislators, and they were able to clear up many small matters. The Senate heard reports, and then disposed of many bills, though not all that President Crabbe thought ought to have been passed, by any means.

In the House there was a little fight and the killing of a Senate bill, that on stamp repeal for corporation stocks, and some skirmishing over the coffee bounty matter. There were resolutions like the old days, and then the House adjourned for the day to see the parade and drill of the police.

IN THE HOUSE.

Immediately following the reading of the minutes and the message of the Governor referring to loan appropriations, the following was read:

"In answer to House Resolution 208 wherein I was requested to render a legal opinion for you as to the authority of this Legislature relative to the creation of counties, towns and city municipalities as to whether they could be created separately or jointly under a general act, I would reply that under section 56 of the Organic Act, the power is vested in the Legislature to pass either separate or joint bills. Under the wording of the act, the Legislature 'may create counties,' it 'may create towns,' and it 'may create city municipalities'; therefore, a bill to provide for all or either of such forms of government would be perfectly legal and proper. Hoping this answers the query in the resolution, which is a little vague, I remain, Very respectfully,

"LORRIN ANDREWS,"

"Attorney General."

On motion of Kupieha, it was ordered spread on the journal.

STOCK STAMPS STAY.

The Senate communications told of the passage of various bills on Friday, and these were given first reading, with the exception of that repealing stamp duties on stock certificates of corporations. Harris asked that it be referred to committee so the revenue derived from the source might be ascertained, but instead the bill was killed. Knudsen saying the action was discourteous to the Senate, but the report was that the Senate had done the same thing.

Harris called attention to the fact that the finance committee had been directed to investigate the tax laws, and asked what was really meant. Kupieha said it was a statement of the income from various sources, and ten days more was granted so that the tabulation might be made.

The Speaker called on the Rapid Transit committee for a report and Kellinoff responded that the committee had just received a report as to its rights in the examination of books, and that as a layman he was still working over the opinion of the Attorney General as to what it meant. He said that he had made an engagement with President Thurston of the Rapid Transit Company for an interview on Monday, and time was given for a report later.

The committee on agriculture reported on the Wright resolution, appropriating \$5,000 for a trip of four months to Washington, by A. L. Louissou, in the interest of a coffee bounty, that it would form a dangerous precedent and that the Delegate of the Territory was the proper agent to secure such action. The report was recommended to be indefinitely postponed. Wright made a fight against this, saying that the Kona district needed protection and that there would come \$1,000,000 soon from the effects of the bounty, adding a long discussion on the benefits. Greenwell aided him, but the resolution was tabled for consideration with the appropriation bill.

EXEMPTION FOR FARMS.

The committee recommended the bill for a ten years' exemption of lands to be used for diversified agriculture, and against the same for coffee machinery, the latter because there is now a law giving greater advantages.

A resolution by Vida, calling for a statement of the amount of work done on the Nuuanu street bridge under J. H. Boyd, with the cost, the same figures for the administration of H. E. Cooper, and whether or not the emergency appropriation would complete the bridge.

BUILDINGS IN STREETS.

Long's resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Public Works for information as to whether or not he was aware that the Hall, Lewers & Cooke, and Judd buildings projected into the streets, and if any notification to that effect had been given to the owners, was adopted.

RAPID TRANSIT WINS.

Wright presented a petition alleging that the Rapid Transit wires were always charged with high voltage and were liable to have other wires fall across them, and directing the Judiciary committee to draft a bill to compel other safeguards for the wires, but it was tabled and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Supt. Cooper presented the following report relative to teams and vehicles used in the Government work, in which C. B. Dwight was charged with employing private teams:

In response to Senate Resolution under date of March 17, I transmit herewith copies of statements concerning Government teams unemployed, government teams employed and private teams employed on Government work.

Samuel Johnson, Supt. of Garbage and Excavator Bureau, reported that beginning with March 6 one white mule employed in his department has not been working because it was sick.

Road Supervisor Dwight reported in brief as follows: Government teams employed: March 9, 54 vehicles; March 10, 51; March 11, 51; March 12, 51; March 13, 50; March 14, 36; March 15, 48; March 17, 45.

Government and private teams employed: March 9 private, 4; March 10, private, 4; March 11, private, 4; March 12, private, 4; March 13, private, 4; March 14, private, 4; March 15, private, 4; March 17, private, 4.

The report was referred to the special committee.

Senator Wilcox presented a report on the request of the government for \$20,000 for addition to the Malulani Hospital, Maui. His committee recommended that the item stand as a new building was absolutely necessary. The report was adopted.

Senator Achl presented a report on Senate Bill 109, in which the committee stated that the act in question seeks to repeal certain laws relating to the trial of civil causes by referees. The law sought to be repealed has been on the statute books for many years, and never to our knowledge have its provisions been carried out or used or taken advantage of in any way. The committee recommended the passage of the act. The report was adopted.

Senator Achl presented a report of the Judiciary Committee on Bill 37, relative to the make-up of the Board of Health. The report was adopted. The bill now provides for the appointment of the president of the Board by the Governor, the salary to be fixed by the Legislature.

Senator Dickey reported for a committee in favor of reimbursing Henry Smith for taxes overpaid on an area of land which was over-computed by the assessor.

Senator C. Brown reported that Senate Bill 45, known as the Plumbing Bill, had been printed.

DEPOSITING GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Senator Baldwin for the Committee on Ways and Means reported on the Government Depository Bill and the report was accepted.

Senator Crabbe presented a resolution for reimbursing the Hawaiian Fertilizing Co. for \$1,000 for moneys unlawfully collected two years ago. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

WINSTON RAILWAY BILL AGAIN.

The Senate resumed work on the Winston Railroad bill. Achl authorized the removal of the clause which contained steam as a motive power in the streets of Honolulu.

Senator Paris was in favor of having an electrical inspector if wires and poles were to be erected in the streets for the use of the proposed railroad company. Senator C. Brown said the Mutual Telephone Company has made an estimate for placing its wires underground and it would cost \$180,000, which would wipe out the company.

Dickey said he did not know it was such a big expense to put wires underground, and although he was one of the committee that recommended the wires being put underground, he was now willing to vote against his own recommendation. Baldwin said he did not want to drive through Honolulu's streets and run up against a steam locomotive. The Senate finally agreed to have the road operated by electricity, which will give the company the basis for establishing a new electric street railway, if the bill passes.

Senator McCandless wanted to know whether the Oahu Railway would draw the \$3500 subsidy per mile if they constructed all their railroad to Koolauloa before November, 1903.

Senator C. Brown said that the Oahu Railway still reserved the right under its exclusive franchise to construct its track into Koolauloa, if done before November, 1903, which would stop the Winston road at the head of Kalili Valley. He thought a provision should be inserted to protect the Oahu Railway's interests.

Senator Baldwin wanted to know what assurance there was that the proposed road would build more than three miles which gave them the right to be exempt from taxes.

Dickey said that the Oahu Railway was a pioneer railroad in the Hawaiian Islands whereas the new company was not. The first company began under difficulties. He did not know that railroads on the other islands were exempt from taxation.

McCandless said if the Oahu Railway extended its lines to Koolauloa before November, 1903, it would, to use his own words, "wipe me out," and the new company would be unable to construct its proposed road.

The Senate then voted for fifteen years exemption of taxes. Dickey proposed that Winston be required to pay into the government treasury one and a half per cent of the gross receipts per annum. Achl amended by making this collectable only after fifteen years had expired. Dickey would not accept this except that it be two and one-half per cent after the first five years. Achl's amendment carried.

Senate Bill 108, relating to Habeas Corpus, was called up for third reading and passed.

Adjournment was then taken to 10 a. m. Monday.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
 Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : MARCH 24

HILO'S ELECTRIC ROAD.

Hilo is to the front in its demands for consideration at the hands of the Legislature, asking with force and persuasiveness that a franchise be granted for the construction of a rapid transit line through the district. Just as strongly are the objectors to the broad and sweeping rights which are desired by the railroad promoters, making themselves heard. The bill to provide for the franchise has been passed in the Senate to second reading and in the House it is still in the hands of the Printing Committee.

In commenting on the measure the committee of the Chamber of Commerce said that the powers were too broad, in that while electric power was named as the motive force the bill as well made it possible for the company to use any power which had the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works. This it was feared would mean that there might well be a time when steam motors would find their way onto the streets, and if electricity was used the absence of restrictions would make it possible for the wiring to be done in a manner which would be out of joint with modern practice.

The first objection which has been raised to the bill is that under it the company might build lines along every street and highway, over every bridge owned by the Territory within the district, no matter what its width or the other demands of travel. The people are said to be in favor of a rapid transit line through the district, but they want some provision in the bill which will keep the road off streets under fifty feet in width, and which will compel the securing of a private right of way, as is done by all other common carriers, with the building of separate bridges, so that the people will not be forced off the highway by the cars. The complaint is made that the streets and bridges are hardly wide enough to permit two teams to pass, especially if one is Oriental-driven, and the addition of electric cars would make them well nigh impassable.

There is need of such a passenger and freight road as that designed in the bill, in the Hilo district, and further it is said, that much of the capital will come from San Francisco sources, so the people of the district are all the more interested in securing the conditions which will ensure the most satisfactory relations between the corporation when it gets down to business, and the residents of the district.

TOURISTS AND NEW SHIPS.

With greater ships there has come the expected, for not in recent years have there been so many tourists in the hotels and on the streets as there are now, and a large number of them have been drawn into western ocean travel by the presence in the trade of such fine ships as the Siberia, the Korea, the Oceanic liners and the Japanese ships. It is therefore natural to believe that with all the improvements which are planned, there will be even a larger number of visitors in the near future.

The new ships purchased by R. P. Schwerin, for the Pacific Mail line, exceed in size any thing now in the trade. Where the Korea is 572 feet in length, the new vessels are 600 feet and the beam of the Cramp built ships is sixty-five feet as against sixty-three feet in the twin vessels constructed at Newport. The buying of the vessels, while still in the yards, insures their being fitted especially for the trade and they will lend themselves to the conditions easily and well. The vessels are of the fleet constructed for the Atlantic Transport Company, which was out of business, almost, in 1898, through the sale of its ships to the government for transport service. Since that time the new vessels have been built.

The coming of tourists is a matter which means everything to Hawaii. The presence in Honolulu of visitors eager to be interested means the improvement of trade in every line, for there is no one who sells who does not feel the impetus of the increase in the population, however transient it may be. All hail then the new ships, and may the merchants of the city, the business people who have proclaimed their intention, take up the advertising of the city in earnest and secure in time such widespread knowledge of Hawaii that it will attract visitors both summer and winter, for nowhere else is there such an equable climate and so much of real interest to the globe trotter.

PROTECTION FROM PESTS.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

Insect pests imported from abroad are annually causing a loss to Hawaii of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The statement is made by Entomologist Perkins that nearly all of those now doing serious injury have been imported within six years. There are innumerable destructive insects, blights and scales, prevalent elsewhere, which have not yet come to Hawaii, but they are coming all the time, and will continue to come until we have an efficient quarantine law efficiently enforced, which will stop them. There is no such law now, and as a result, we have the leaf hopper devouring our sugar cane, the fly which destroys all melons and kindred vegetable growth, the Japanese beetle, the orange blight, the alioator pear borer and a score of other similar pests which are insidiously injuring our agricultural industries, both large and small.

The recent meeting between the citizens and the committee from the two houses of the legislature, to consider the bill introduced upon this subject and the kindred one of forest preservation and extension, gives rise to the hope that comprehensive and thorough legislation upon this subject can be expected within the month. The prompt passage of the act proposed should be urged by every influence that can be brought to bear.

HAWAII'S EXHIBIT.

The first direct information as to what Hawaii must do to get into step with the rest of the country at St. Louis, comes in an interview with Architect Traphagen, who has returned after a visit to the exposition grounds where he came into personal contact with the men who are to make what promises to be one of the greatest expositions known.

The pace set in expositions is a rapid one. Chicago, Paris and now St. Louis, with Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston and others have spent vast sums on the construction, elaboration and surroundings of the buildings which have housed expositions and drawn to the cities hundreds of thousands of visitors. Ornate designs and highly decorative friezes and pillars, domes and portals, have made palaces of the buildings constructed for exhibition purposes and the end does not appear to be in sight yet.

The participation of Hawaii rests in a general sense with the legislators, for certainly the adequate representation of the Territory cannot be left to private citizens, and it is too late to ask Congress to step in and make the appropriation necessary. The first thing is to decide what shall be undertaken and then the question of cost is one which may be settled handily by taking the cost of building, of exhibits, transportation and attendance. These factors will give exactly the sum which needs be appropriated.

As to the quality of representation is the first essential. If Hawaii is to progress it must be along lines which will open its areas to larger population, draw to its fertile valleys farmers and to its wonders sight-seers. The benefits from visitors are multiple and inestimable. Three recent visitors, who stayed long enough to be impressed by the scenery left \$4,000 and took away paintings, mats, curios and photographs. Another passenger in a through ship, who had only one day here, spent about \$2,000 in stores and a visitor who had time to look into the plantations has invested close to \$25,000 and has not yet finished his investigations. These are not isolated instances but have come casually under notice. Travel to inter-island ports is increasing and the satisfaction expressed by sightseers means advertisement when they get back to their homes.

At St. Louis next year the number of visitors will be in the millions. The people will be gathered from all parts of the world and the result will be that an advertisement, in the shape of a Territorial building placed where it will be visited by every one and will leave an indelible impression on their minds, will bring to Hawaii many fold times the amount appropriated for the representation.

But it's up to the Legislature. Public spirited men are ready to assist, they cannot do all. They will contribute time and exhibits, but they will be asking too much to expect them to house the exhibit as well.

POSSIBILITIES OF HEMP.

The possibilities of diversified agriculture in Hawaii widen as the thoughts of practical men are turned toward development, and not the least valuable suggestion yet made has to do with an industry which would afford valuable use for untitled or abandoned acres and employment in time for many Americans.

Manila hemp is a standard product of the world over and the rope walks about the Philippine capital are extensive. Yet one who has seen the Manila hemp plant growing here is compelled to admit that it promises, from size and luxuriance, just as good fibre as is obtained in the Oriental archipelago. The plant is growing in many gardens in this city and it flourishes wherever it is watered, for it is a thirsty thing.

Bananas are reported as doing finely as to plants but poorly as to fruit in some of the wet belts of the higher mountain sides. This would suggest at once that the hemp would grow there finely and that in time there might be secured such an acreage that it would be profitable to manufacture the cables and lines from it right here.

DANGER FROM CANE DISEASE.

The imminent danger from diseases of plants, is illustrated by the statement of Director Eckart, indicating that the fatal Sereh, which is doing so much damage in Java, was brought to Hawaii three years ago, in cane from Fiji. As it developed in a plant ground which was isolated at the Experiment Station, as soon as it was found the cane was entirely destroyed and the disease stamped out.

No better illustration of the great danger to agriculture from the importation of plants could be had. There is no more careful scrutiny of plants possible than that given to the samples of cane brought here before they are given a chance to get into the fields of the Territory. And yet the disease, which of all others is counted deadly, did get in and was stamped out because it was localized, and had no opportunity to spread.

The importance of a stringent quarantine law cannot be overestimated and the energies of the Agriculture Committee of the House, to which the problem is now passed up, will be well employed in framing a law which will give to agriculture, the single industry of the Territory, full protection.

Ah but there were fine pickings last year in the Board of Public Works. It seems a pity that the opposition of the Advertiser should have spoiled the scheme to charge up \$35,000 to the "repair of the Volcano road" and about \$150,000 to other extravagances. Those were the days of "rings and things and fine array," as Shakespeare says. But for a vigilant press nobody knows how soon the looters would have managed, in one way or other, to bankrupt the Territory.

The old guard in the Board of Public Works is gradually disappearing under fire. After Boyd and R. H. Wright went, Frank Godfrey, Robert Boyd, Charles Clark, Charles Wilcox and Charles Dwight followed. One can hardly see how the Treasury can stand the loss of so many watch-dogs.

For the first time a charge has been made against the honesty of General, while Dr. Leonard Wood. He was

NEWS OF GARDEN ISLAND

Lihue, Kauai, March 21

The "Wrestler" has left with a load of sugar for San Francisco and the "Makawell" is loading. There is a large amount of sugar on hand.

C. B. Hofgaard of Waimea has been visiting Lihue and Keala on insurance business.

An engagement is announced of Mr. W. D. Ford of Makawell to Miss Harwood who for some time past has been the guest of Gays.

Miss Elston, a sister of Dr. Sandow of Waimea is making an extended visit to the doctor and his wife at Waimea.

Mr. W. A. Baldwin, the manager of Makawell Plantation is in considerably better health and is understood to leave for a trip to Maui.

Mr. M. L. May, lately the manager of Elele Plantation store has resigned his position and gone to the Coast with the intention of going into a mercantile business in Southern California.

It is reported that McBryde Sugar Mill is turning out sugar at the rate of 100 tons per day.

Mr. W. Fisher, the manager of Lihue store is on a trip to Honolulu and Maui.

Mr. Ruy and James Spaulding have organized a polo team at Keala. From all accounts Lihue boys have to hustle to keep up with them.

Manuel Nominat, a young Portuguese employed by Lihue Plantation was thrown off his horse a few days ago near Lihue mill. He died after six hours of unconsciousness.

Mrs. Walker Scott has returned to the Coast after a short visit to her parents.

Mr. Rowell and Mr. Smith have arrived here on Wednesday morning for the purpose of making necessary surveys for the bridge at Kaihual. It is understood that the contract for the same will soon be advertised.

It is a little early yet even to suggest members for our future Board of Supervisors. But how do you think the names of the following gentlemen will fill the bill:

Mr. Francis Gay of Waimea.
 Mr. Alexander McBryde of Koloa.
 Mr. Wm. H. Rice of Lihue.
 Mr. Geo. H. Fairchild of Kawaihau.
 Mr. A. S. Wilcox of Hanalei.

With men of this kind on the Board, the County of Kauai should have no fears as to the future.

Mr. S. I. Mori, the secretary to the H. I. M. Japanese Consul at Honolulu, in company with Messrs. Sheba and Murakami of "The Garden Island" has made a round trip, inspecting plantations. At different places he spoke to the crowd of Japanese laborers upon the several timely subjects. He found the general condition of the Japanese laborers most satisfactory. He was welcomed everywhere by the prominent Japanese who asked him to urge upon the consul to make visit to them at least twice a year. The "Garden Island" can congratulate Mr. Mori upon his most useful inspection trip to us and hope much good to the plantations as well as to his countrymen will accrue from his efforts.

The "Kauai Japanese Merchants' League" has been formed recently. The purpose of the League being to protect their own interests and establish a better basis of credit system among their countrymen. The League shall endeavor to improve the general condition of the Japanese laborers and will cooperate with plantations in bringing the laborers into what the planters desire to bring them to.

Waimea, Kauai, March 21

Mrs. Dr. Goodhue of Koloa has been visiting with Mrs. Hofgaard for a few days.

Mr. J. K. White formerly on Hawaii is at present with C. B. Hofgaard & Co., Ltd.

Rapid strides are being made toward installing the new Central Office at Waimea.

Miss Faye has returned from a short visit to Honolulu.

Mrs. O. Onsted of Kekaha will return from the Coast shortly for which place she left last year to place Miss Greta Onsted in school.

Mr. Smalley in charge of Waimea is booming things over here. Loud reports are heard from the bluffs overlooking Waimea Valley and smoke issuing from such points indicate great activity. Very little day labor is employed, most of the work being done by contract which is given to Japanese, natives and whites.

Mrs. John Hogg of Lihue is in Kekaha visiting with her sister Mrs. Faye.

Mrs. E. Flohr of Koloa is spending a few days with Mrs. Hofgaard.

We are also pleased to learn of Mr. Henry Spalding's recovering after the nasty accident he had some weeks ago, owing we believe to a load of lumber on a car which he was examining, becoming displaced and falling on him.

It is with much pleasure we learn that Mr. P. McLane, manager of Koloa Plantation has been able to be up and has gone for a few days to Waimea. We congratulate him on his recovery.

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MRS. MAYBRICK TO BE RELEASED

LONDON, March 23.—It is officially announced that Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be pardoned and released from prison in 1904. Persistent efforts have been made by Ambassador



MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

Choate, Baroness de Roques, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, and many others to secure this remission in sentence of the notorious American woman who has served in an English prison since 1889.

In Liverpool, in August, 1889, after a trial of just one week, Mrs. Florence Maybrick was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to death by Justice Stephen. She was charged with the wilful murder by poisoning of her husband, James Maybrick, a cotton broker in that city. A fortnight later it was announced that the sentence had been commuted to one of penal servitude for life and since that date, although appeals have been made for her release successively to each new Home Secretary, the woman has been confined in prison with little prospect of getting out. Mrs. Maybrick was a young American of respectable family, when at eighteen she was married to the middle-aged cotton merchant. He was forty-two. They had two children within a few years afterward. They lived in Liverpool. Maybrick died on May 11th. There were suspicions during his illness and after his death a search was made of the home for poisons, with a result which soon led to Mrs. Maybrick's arrest.

On Mrs. Maybrick's conviction a mob hooted both judge and jury and the clamor of the people was so great that the sentence was commuted.

FOR WEAK NERVES.

"The battle of life to-day is not fought with the muscles but with the nervous system," so says Sir J. Crichton Browne, a high medical authority. Another authority, the late Dr. J. M. Fothergill, adds, "The more the digestion weakens and the liver and kidneys become inactive and sluggish, the more the blood becomes laden with waste matters, causing many disorders; among them gout, rheumatism, heart trouble, asthma and prostration of the nerves. A strong set of nerves, a set to work with, a set to enable you to stand the world's battles and collisions without breaking down, must be a well-nourished set of nerves; and well-fed nerves have got to be part and parcel of a strong, well-fed body. That is the idea; and how then are weak people going to obtain the strength and the assimilating power which lies behind it? By using

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a remedy known all over the world as the most genuine and quick acting of food-tonics and blood purifiers. You will search far for a case of debility—no matter what the ultimate cause—which this modern and scientific medicine cannot at once relieve and cure. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Edward Clark says: "From a long experience in the use of cod liver oil, I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard your preparation the best one on the market." It cannot fail, and is beneficial from the first dose. Guaranteed to increase weight and renew strength. If hard to please, try it. Genuine is sold by all chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

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WOOD ACCUSED OF BRIBERY AND FRAUDS IN CUBA

Rathbone Gets Back at the Former Military Governor With Specific Allegations of Misconduct While in Control at Havana.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Another sensation has come out of the American administration in Cuba and this time it touches General Leonard Wood, the bosom friend of President Roosevelt, who was the military governor up to the time of the taking over of the government by the Cuban Republic.

Specific charges have been made by Estes G. Rathbone, former Director of Ports of Cuba, that Gen. Wood, while governor, used his position to manipulate the Cuban courts. He alleges that the Governor forced the conviction of those to whom he was opposed and succeeded also in securing the freedom of those in whose interest he exerted his influence.

In addition to this charge the allegation is made that General Wood received gifts from gamblers, in return protecting them in the carrying on of their business openly in the city of Havana.

General Wood who is still here completing his report upon the conduct of affairs in Cuba, denies all and every charge and courts the fullest investigation. Gen. Wood is under orders for service in the Philippines and should sail next month but his departure may be delayed.

Estes G. Rathbone, Director-General of Port of Cuba, appointed by President McKinley, was convicted with Neely and Reeves of criminal irregularities and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$35,324. Under the general amnesty proclaimed by President Palma he was released last year and came home breathing vengeance. He then directly charged that he was made a scape-goat and that others used public money to a greater extent than he did. Since that time he has been preparing for an attack on Gen. Wood.

Gen. Wood was charged in congress with extravagance but no inquiry was pushed. He was Colonel of the Rough Riders and promoted to be Brigadier General for gallantry, later being made Major General of Volunteers and then Brigadier General of Regulars. It is said he is President Roosevelt's candidate for Lieutenant General commanding the army upon the retirement of Gen. Miles in August next.

CLARA BARTON TO LEAVE RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Miss Clara Barton, for many years head of the Red Cross Society, which she has represented on battle fields the world over and on occasions of great disasters throughout the country, has resigned from the Presidency and retired from the management of the Society.

Miss Barton's resignation from the Society has been expected for some weeks. Charges were made that she was retaining control of the organization through arbitrary methods, and over these she had a little tilt with President Roosevelt.

Miss Clara Barton is known the world over. It would be hard to find even a child who is not familiar with some phase of her self-sacrificing career. Her work during the civil war is a matter of history. She brought the Red Cross Society into America, and as its president she has constantly extended its power for good. Forest fires in the Northwest, floods along the Mississippi and Ohio, yellow fever in Florida, the earthquake at Charleston, the Johnstown horror of 1889—every great national disaster has brought her to the scene as fast as she could reach it, ready to give her strength and even her life to aid the sufferers. For her work on the battlefields of France in 1870 and 1871 she received the famous iron cross of Germany, and missed the decoration of the Legion of Honor only because she refused to make an application for it.

Miss Barton's personality is an engaging one. Her face is plain, yet attractive. In every line of it there is kindness and moral energy. From her eyes there looks forth a magnetic force under whose spell those who meet her become ready disciples of her cause. She inherits pluck and determination from her New England ancestry.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 22.—The resignation of President Castro was called up in Congress here yesterday and by an overwhelming vote the representatives refused to accept it.

The President was then waited upon by a deputation of his friends, with members of both houses, and the situation laid before him. He declined absolutely to withdraw his resignation and there the matter still rests.

SHANGHAI, March 22.—France has served notice upon China that unless the disturbances in the Kwan Si province are suppressed troops will be sent to occupy the district.

France has long had an eye upon the Kwang Si province which adjoins the Cochin China possessions to the North. This province which is the Canton hinterland is very rich. It is now the center of revolutionary movements, the rebels securing arms through Hong Kong.

LONDON, March 22.—European political journals unite in expressing the opinion that the resignation of President Castro of Venezuela is nothing more than a political move made to strengthen his position in the face of the revolution at home.

LONDON, March 22.—Dean Frederick William Farrar, for years a close friend and adviser of prominent members of the English royal family, and prominent as a divine and author, is dead, at the age of seventy-two years.

MAZATLAN, March 22.—Carlos Ezeta, former President of Salvador, died here of the plague today. He died a miserable death, alone and a pauper.

MONTEVIDEO, March 22.—The Revolution is at an end. The forces of the government proved too strong and beat back the rebels after they had made their way to the very gates of the city.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Mrs. S. Duer, mother-in-law of Clarence Mackay, son and heir of the late John W. Mackay, died here today.

On the question of the recognition of the miners' union by the mine owners, there is no decision.

Neither the Miners' Union nor the mine owners are to discriminate against men on account of their affiliation or non-affiliation with the union.

The award of the commission is to remain in force until 1906.

INTERESTING POINTS IN WORLD'S NEWS BY MAIL

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.—It

was recently decided that what was left of the "Washington Elm" so known because of the story that Washington stopped under it when he visited Captain Jeremiah Wadsworth, on the occasion of the conference with Rochambeau, must come down, and many persons went to get pieces of the elm. When asked if he believed the story which gave the tree its name, Superintendent of Streets Hausling replied: "Why if that tree could speak it would prove it."

A moment later he picked up a limb some inches through and at the cross-section was a perfect profile of Washington like a miniature in sepi. It was made by the brown heart of the limb. Officers of the Connecticut Historical Society pronounce it a marvel.

TO HONOR D. R. FRANCIS.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Grover Cleveland and two former members of his Cabinet, John G. Carlisle and Daniel Lamont, will attend a distinguished gathering of New Yorkers and Missourians on Thursday evening next in honor of the successful mission abroad of David R. Francis, who was Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the Interior and who has visited King Edward, Emperor William, President Loubet and King Leopold in the interest of the St. Louis World's Fair. A big delegation of Missourians is expected to reach New York on a special train Thursday morning to welcome Mr. Francis home and escort him to St. Louis.

PRINCESS IN CONVULSIONS.

BERLIN, March 13.—Princess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar died suddenly Wednesday near Hanover. She was seized with convulsions while driving with her husband and expired two hours later in a wayside cottage. The Princess was of obscure origin and was born at Lubeck. It was for her that Bernhard, second son of the late Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, renounced his name and royal rank about two years ago and received, for himself and his male descendants the name and rank of Count von Crayenberg. The deceased Princess was before she married Bernhard, the widow of the Marquis Luchessini, an Italian. When the Marquis married her in London in 1900 she was 37 years of age but was a graceful and accomplished woman. Owing to her variegated career, the family of the Marquis declined to receive her, whereupon he gave up his family.

HOTEL FOR HAVANA.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Sir William Van Horne while visiting President Palma offered to purchase the state penitentiary property, valued at \$500,000, says the Tribune's correspondent at Havana, his purpose being the erection of a \$1,000,000 hotel with New York and Canadian capital. The President is to take the matter to Congress and use his influence to secure the sale.

CHINESE ARMY FORMING.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Advice by the steamer Tosa Maru says: Peking dispatches state that the Emperor and Empress Dowager were to visit the Imperial mausoleum at Liliang on March 8th and on their return were to stop at Paojing for the purpose of carrying on a grand army review there. All the troops that have just been raised in Chi Li, Honan, Shansi Shensi provinces, about 20,000 in all, will take part. Yuan Shih Kai, Viceroy of Chi Li, is to be commander-in-chief. That official is working hard to increase China's army. He will organize shortly a force including Chinese and Manchus. The necessary arms, which were to have been manufactured in Chinese arsenals have been bought with ammunition, from German merchants in Tien-Tsin, who smuggled them into China. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai declares that he will raise 50,000 new troops before April of this year.

THE WIRE BROKE.

NEW YORK, March 13.—An overhead trolley wire in the Bronx broke last night, falling on a motorman, who was instantly killed by the current and fell over the dashboard of the car, which passed over his body. The car was enveloped in a sheet of blue flame but the conductor and the one passenger on the car at the time escaped injury. The body of the motorman which was frightfully burned could not be extricated from beneath the car until the current was shut off at the power house.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—A dis-

patch from Tucson, A. T., to the Herald says:

Mexican bandits held up the stage which runs between Potom and Torin on the Yaqui river in Sonora, on last Tuesday night, killing all of the six passengers. Among them was Filiber to Alverado, a wealthy Mexican, who owns a number of ranches along the Yaqui river. The authorities at Guaymas were at once notified.

Alverado and his wife had taken the stage from Potom to Torin and the bandits no doubt thought that he carried a large sum of money with him. The stage carried very little mail and rarely any money or valuables, so that Alverado must have been the mark for the bandits. The hold-up took place about half way between the two towns, but just how the stage was attacked will never be known as all of the passenger and driver were killed. They were picked up the same afternoon of the tragedy and the circumstances give evidence that they put up a fight, else they would not have all been killed. Their bodies were rifled of everything of value on them. The traces had been cut and the horses had been allowed to run wild. The cover of the stage and the body were both shot full of holes.

It is thought by the Guaymas authorities that the perpetrators of the deed were some of the bandits who have taken refuge in the mountains back of the Yaqui river and were laying for Alverado. Friends of the murdered ranch owner say that he had little money with him at the time. Alverado had been married only two months. With him were Senorita Julia Berdo and Senorita C. H. De Gonzales, both of prominent families in that country, and both of whom were murdered.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13.—President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, speaking on the subject of rapid transit in New York said, after briefly reviewing the history of the development of transportation in this city with respect to the changes in motive power from horses to electricity:

"Since I have been here \$70,000,000 has been expended, about ninety per cent of this in Manhattan and only eight and a half miles of new lines have been built. When you consider that the number of people carried last year was 57,000,000 over the preceding year, you can see that the opening of the subway will furnish relief for virtually no more than a day. At the expiration of this decade there will be handled a thousand millions of people a year in Manhattan and the Bronx alone. In addition to the 2,000,000 people in Manhattan, its transportation lines have to take care of the population of all the places within fifty miles of New York City. The only hope of improvement in the future in New York lies in the development of the underground systems."

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM.

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100% Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.

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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON,
Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION.** This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Hicord,
Rozan, Jobert, Velpau, and others, combines all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 maintains the world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-
ments of the kidneys, pain in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood,
scanty, purplish, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
arsenic, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' health
and ruin of life. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
disipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
ing state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"
appears on the British Government Stamp (in
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the
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Australian Steamship Line
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To All Points in the United States
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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE JUNIOR CAPITAL

News Notes Clipped
From the Hilo
Papers.

HILO, March 20.—Geo. J. Cavanaugh died Monday of consumption. The funeral was held that afternoon from the residence of Wm. Downer. Mr. Cavanaugh came from Honolulu less than a year ago. He was an old kamaaina, having lived in the Islands many years.

WANT TO SETTLE HERE.
During the past week several different private citizens have received letters of inquiry from people in the States relative to opportunities for investment on the Island of Hawaii. Some of these inquiries are from men having \$25,000 to invest. A proper organization in the city of Hilo should be effected at once to follow up such inquiries with the necessary information. A Board of Trade with a paid secretary ought to be established here. The usefulness of such an organization would grow apace after once the wheels were set in motion. A Bureau of systematic publicity for Hilo and Hawaii would well repay the business men of the city.

WAIKAEA ACTIVITIES.
The Waikaea portion of Hilo presents a wholesome air of active progress. Work goes steadily forward on the Hilo dock. Two railroad bridges are in process of construction across Waikaea river, a big gang of Japanese are grading on the up-town extension of the Hilo Railroad and a pile driver is sending home the sticks that will serve as a bolster for the sea wall.

The draw bridge will be put in place first. Cotton Bros. men are placing turret machinery where it belongs and the heavy steel arms will soon be in place. The makai bridge will be in place by the time the track is laid on the branch leading to the dock and Kinai wharf. The work on the up-town branch will be pushed steadily to its completion.

THE TRADES PROBLEM.
A meeting of American citizen mechanics will be held at Fireman's hall Saturday evening, March 21, at 7 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the labor situation in Hilo and Hawaii, particularly with reference to the outlook for skilled American mechanics now confronted with pauperism by the invasion of unskilled Orientals. The meeting Saturday night is for mechanics only. All carpenters, brick and stone masons, tailors and men who follow any trade are invited. A second object of the meeting is to provide a way for the collection of facts to be presented to the American Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Sargeant, when he arrives in Hawaii. At a later meeting the mechanics of Hilo will invite the merchants and business men of the city to meet with them and discuss their common interests.

HILO-KOHALA RAILWAY.
Philip Peck returned Wednesday from Honolulu where he has been for the past ten days in the interest of the Hilo-Kohala railroad. When seen by a Tribune representative yesterday Mr. Peck said: "We have formulated a new scheme and will be doing work on the road by June. We did not make a deal with Messrs. Dimond and Wilson for the construction of the road, being unable to agree upon certain details. But the road will go forward just the same." With this remark Mr. Peck produced a cablegram from the east which was an offer to take the bonds necessary to build the road. "To show how certain it is that the present scheme will go through," said Mr. Peck, "I need only say that I cabled a declaration of this eastern offer."

"I will say, however," continued Mr. Peck, "that a new difficulty has arisen in the form of the Hilo Electric Light Company's proposition to build an electric road to Hakalua. A bill for a franchise for this purpose is now before the Legislature. Concerning this electric road, all I have to say is that if a franchise is granted for it, I will at once retire from all connection with the Hilo-Kohala railroad. The two lines can not be made to pay."

Montana Cattleman for Hawaii.
Hilo: B. F. Pearson and wife of Montana are in Hilo enjoying the climate and scenery. Mr. Pearson is a cattleman and comes to Hilo for his health, and incidentally to look into the possibilities in the same line on this island. With Mrs. Pearson he will visit the volcano this week and then may go through the Kau district. Mr. Pearson says there are other cattlemen in Montana who think seriously of coming to the Territory but necessary data relative to the lands and possibilities are not available to people on the mainland.

Hilo's Passenger Station.
A. Richley will at once begin the construction of a warehouse and passenger station for the Hilo Railroad Company in the rear of the defunct Kinai saloon on Front street. The building will be after the style of the station houses built by this company at Fernale and Mountain View. This will be the only intermediate station between Waikaea and Hilo on the up town branch of the road.—Hilo Tribune.

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

GOV. DOLE SENDS ANOTHER MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE

(From Saturday's Daily.)
Governor Dole sent the following message to the Senate yesterday afternoon, covering estimates of expenses for the coming fiscal period:

I transmit herewith, to your honorable body, estimates for appropriations to be expended during the coming fiscal period from such moneys as may be received from such public loans as may be authorized by you.

The Organic Act limits the borrowing capacity of the Territory under legislative authorization, to not more than one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property of the Territory as shown by the last general assessment. By this rule the Territory may, if so authorized by the Legislature, borrow during the first year of the next fiscal period approximately \$1,235,290.00. What amount it may borrow during the second year will be determined by the ad valorem assessment returns for the year 1903.

The accompanying loan estimates are made upon the basis of the present status of the Territorial Government. The creation of county or municipal systems of government by the Legislature in the present session will require a revision of the loan estimates as well as current, and also authorization by the Legislature for such county and city loans as may be required by such subordinate governments for new public buildings and other improvements.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
Executive Chamber, March 20th, 1903.

LOAN ESTIMATES.	
PUBLIC WORKS.	
General.	
Reorganization of Wharf System, Honolulu (Completion of plans to require \$350,000 more)	400,000
Wharf and Shovel, McGregor's Landing, Maui	6,000
Dredging Honolulu Harbor	50,000
Reconstruction and Repairs, Judiciary Building	45,000
New Court House and Jail, Waikuku	20,000
Court House and Jail, East Kau	2,500
Court House, Jail, Jailor's House and Water Tank at Hookena and Keaunauku	4,000
New Penitentiary, Oahu (Partial Completion; Completion of Plans to cost \$150,000 more)	100,000
Repairs and Reconstruction, Oahu Jail	20,000
New Jail, Hilo	16,000
New Insane Asylum, Oahu	75,000
New Dispensary, Honolulu	8,000
Garbage Crematory, Honolulu	10,000
Sewerage, Honolulu	83,820
Outfall Sewer, Honolulu	20,000
Storm Sewers and Drains, Honolulu	15,000
Sewerage System, Hilo	10,000
Sewerage System, Lahaina	10,000
New Government Laundries, Honolulu	30,000
New Building, Fire Station, vicinity Nuuanu and Judd streets	3,000
New Building, Fire Station, Waikiki	3,000
New Building, Fire Station, Kalihi	3,000
Extension of Fire Alarm System, Honolulu	10,000
Fire Hydrants, Honolulu	9,000
New Kerosene Warehouse, Honolulu	18,000
Nuuanu Reservoir No. 4	150,000
Filtration Plant, Nuuanu Valley	60,000
Reservoir at Kalihi	60,000
Reservoir at Diamond Head	8,000
Building for High Lift Pump, Beretania Street	25,000
High Lift Pump, Honolulu from Works, Contract June 15, 1900	17,000
High Lift Reservoir and Pump Purchase of 60,000 feet of 8-inch cast iron pipe and 40,000 feet of 6-inch cast iron pipe	175,000
Water Development, Lualualei, Oahu	20,000
Water Supply to Waimea Village, Hawaii	10,000
Electric Light Plant, Honolulu	50,000
Underground conduits, City of Honolulu for Electric Light, Telephone and Telegraph Wires	150,000
Purchase of Lot, Electric Light Station, Nuuanu Valley	6,000
School Houses and Teachers' Cottages, Island of Oahu	134,700
School Houses and Teachers' Cottages, Island of Hawaii	33,800
School Houses and Teachers' Cottages, Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai	53,700
School Houses and Teachers' Cottages, Island of Kauai	27,000
Fire Proof Laboratory, Library and Office Building for Federal Experiment Station	3,000
Residence for Chemist, Federal Experiment Station	1,500
Fire Proof Vault and Files for Survey Office	15,000
Armory	30,000
New Stables, Road Department, Honolulu	15,000
Retaining Wall and Repairs to Pauoa Stream from Pauoa Bridge to Nuuanu Stream	5,000
Retaining Wall and Repairs to Makiki Stream from Makiki Reservoir to Waikiki Road	5,000
\$2,054,920	
ROADS AND BRIDGES.	
Hawaii.	
South Kona—	
New Road Connecting Honanau Road with Main Road	3,000
Constructing Road and Approaches to Wharf, Napoo, Kealahou Bay	5,000
New Main Road from Kalahiki to Honokua	5,000
Kau—	
Bridge, Kona Approach to Pahala Plantation	1,000
Road from Pahala to Volcano House, or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete	

contract

contract

"UNFIT FOR WORK"

The Doctor's Verdict and How Mr. Graham Disregarded It.

"The doctor said I was not fit for work and that if I wanted to live I would have to give up business," said F. J. Graham of No. 125 Jefferson street, Leoria, Ill.

"And I was incapacitated," he continued. "It was a kind of incipient paralysis and it is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I am now in perfect health again. First I would be hot, then cold and clammy and at times my body felt as if pierced by needles. There were terrible pains all over me and then I would have no feeling at all. A numbness sometimes came over me and I could not move. With it all were agonizing headaches and a pain in the region of my spine. I look back on it now and wonder how I retained my reason through that long and trying ordeal. There were months and months when I got no natural sleep and my nervous system was a wreck from pain and the opiates which I had been obliged to take.

"One day I read the statement of a man who had been cured of a case like mine by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I began to take them. The first box did so well that I continued until six boxes were taken and I was entirely well. I have been in perfect health ever since."

No other medicine in the world has accomplished so many cures in cases that were apparently hopeless as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The cure of Mr. Graham is only one instance out of thousands, and the reason this remedy is so wonderful in its efficacy is because, unlike any other medicine, it acts directly on both the blood and the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

M'GREGOR'S LAND- ING BEING BOOMED

The question of abandoning the wharf at Maalea Bay, Maui, and building a new wharf at McGregor's Landing is under consideration, and there is no doubt but McGregor's Landing is, for many reasons, far preferable to Maalea Bay as a landing point for passengers and freight, says the Maui News. The News says that McGregor's Bay, in point of time consumed, is nearer Waikuku than Maalea Bay. It is a fifteen minutes drive from McGregor's Landing to the Maalea wharf, but the steamers will reach the landing 15 minutes earlier. The News points out that Maalea Bay is exposed to the full force of the wind, which interferes with row boats making trips between steamers and the shore landings. Captain Parker, of the Claudine, is authority for the statement that there is 48 feet of water within 100 feet of the shore at McGregor's Landing. It is stated that the steamship companies will erect comfortable waiting rooms at McGregor's Landing if the government will put a wharf there, the cost of which is estimated at \$2,000.

FAIR EXCHANGE.

A New Back for an Old One.
How It is Done in Honolulu.

Sometimes the back aches with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use plastering or rubbing the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange a bad back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Water Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The steamer W. G. Hall brought 6,000 bags of sugar from Kauai ports Sunday morning.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will prove a good friend when you have a fresh cold, bringing immediate relief. You will find it equally true in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best friend in the world" if you will use it for an irritable throat or weak lungs. It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up the throat, giving tone to the relaxed tissues, and greatly strengthening the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.
**THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.**
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.
President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon request.

Ex "Sonoma"

A new supply of
Fresh Vegetable and
Flower
SEEDS
Just Received.
5c Per Package
and guaranteed fresh.

**Hollister
Drug Company.**
Fort Street.

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Regular Packets
Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
at regular intervals.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston.
OR C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

NEARLY LOST LIFE IN THE ALPS

Captain Jones, of the British schooner Geneva now in Honolulu, was a member of a party that was nearly wiped out of existence in the Alpine regions a couple of years ago. Jones lost a brother, who was a professor in Oxford, in that affair and a couple of others also lost their lives. Captain Jones only saved his own life through the fact that the ropes holding the party broke and the ice picks were thus able to hold his portion of the party from sliding over a precipice.

SAILORMAN MIXED UP IN ROMANCE

When the schooner J. H. Lunsmann returns to Honolulu there will be the culmination of a neat little romance. Captain Johnson of that vessel met a young woman while in Hongkong whose father is a Singapore shipowner. It was a case of love as soon as each sighted the other and the skipper received a letter a few days ago saying that the bride would come to Honolulu from Singapore in May and that the marriage could then take place here.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, P. W. McFarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

**The Timekeeping Kind**

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at

\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

DECISION IN MAY TAX CASE

Henry May & Co., Ltd., who appealed from the decision of the tax appeal court, First Taxation Division, can pay the amount based upon their return of property to the assessor, based on the valuation of their property of \$100,000. The opinion, written by Justice Galbraith, gives a detailed account of the corporation. The opinion says:

"It appears that the assessor, in the use of the information within his reach, 'When the tax payer files a return of its property, for taxation purposes, and the assessor increases the amount thereof, or changes the character thereof, so that it is subject to a greater taxation, the right to an appeal is given; that he ascertained from the Territorial Treasurer that this corporation had not made the annual return or exhibit required by the corporation statute.' From this information, the assessment was placed at \$150,000, the par value of its entire capital stock."

The syllabus is as follows: by section 875 civil laws, although the return may not be technically correct. On the evidence in the record, the valuation of the property given in the return is approved."

The Claudine's cargo from Maui ports Sunday morning consisted of 1319 bags of sugar, 166 bags of palm, eighty-one bags of taro, thirty-three bags of bottles, fifty-nine hogs, and seventy-one packages of sundries.

The purser of the Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall reports sugar on the island of Kauai as follows: M. A. K. 1200 bags, G. & R. 2660, McBryde 24,020, K. P. 900, H. M. 31200, G. F. 4125, McK. S. Co. 55,400, K. S. Co. 4100.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Legislation and exposures comprised the principal themes of discussion along the street during the week past, and business during the period has not been the most brisk, the transactions in shares being small and not of the greatest importance and the general trend of activity being in talk and not action.

Business men in general have had two important affairs in mind, and these have been the occasion of some meetings and much talking. They are the bills to provide for a Territorial depositary and for the remodeling of the banking act. The former was brought before the Senate through a report of Senator Baldwin, in which he proposed a general bill for the accomplishment of some of the purposes of the Brown act, and making it possible for the appointment of more than one depositary by the Treasurer upon the depositing of bonds of Territory, County or Federal government. The bill as proposed does not aim primarily to accomplish the object of the Brown bill, the taking up of the four per cent bonds issued in payment of Fire Claims.

Even as it stands there promises to be opposition to the measure, as there is a feeling that any bank to hold the funds of the Territory must be organized under its laws and consequently be subject to the inspection provided by the law. The statement of the cash balances of the Treasury, submitted with the report, show that there is seldom less than \$300,000 cash on hand, and frequently more than half a million, and it will be urged that in the event of such a balance larger than the deposit as suggested in the Brown bill, there shall be an extra margin put up.

Upon the remodeling of the banking act there is greater comment and consequently much more opposition. The fact is that the necessity for a change in the law is not apparent to many of the bankers at the present time. The banking law of Hawaii has had the approval of the best corporation lawyers in the States and in England, and there is not on record a single instance where a banking house, on the mainland or abroad, when investigating the laws, in connection with bond purchases, where local banks act as trustees, has offered a single criticism. Thus the change proposed is being closely scrutinized. The measure as it has been suggested, would offer increased opportunity to the banks, for under it they may act as vendors of stocks and realty as well as executors, and in fact handle almost any business, even to the running of a newspaper or a hotel. The trust companies would object, and in turn the brokers and agents in general may become objectors to the widening aims of the trust companies.

The insurance men have begun to look about to fight the bills which have been introduced in the Legislature, devoting their energy principally to the first of the measures introduced, but as well keeping their eye on the deposit bill. The latter, aimed to compel insurance companies to make a deposit in the Territory before doing business within it, will be opposed principally by the foreign corporations. Some may try to encourage it, for several of them have large investments in the Territory at the present time.

The visit of C. M. Cooke to the mainland is expected to bring to a head the exchange of the first issue of Pioneer Mill bonds, for the second and larger issue. The majority of the bond holders here have signified their intention to take the new issue and surrender the old ones, and Mr. Cooke will see the mainland holders of the securities, and without doubt will secure their consent to the exchange.

The return of W. O. Smith with the news that the payment of the Fire Claims cash is near at hand, has had a good effect on the business city. The matter of the bonds is still in the air, but it seems likely that if the bids, which it is known are to be made, are not on the face value basis, the bonds will be bunched and the claimants will have to take them. In this way it may be possible for the claimants by a small discount to get their money at once.

SHARE MARKET QUIET.

The share market was featureless, though slight depression is noted in Ewa and Kahuku, where an evident attempt was made to sell the stock down. Two hundred and thirty-five Ewa sold at \$23.50 and a block of five at a fraction less, but the market did not break, as the brokers know that they must pay the higher price if they want any quantity of the shares. Kahuku has been at a fair price right along and the sale of 100 at \$23.12½, was a striking example of a decline which was unexpected. The stock is not to be had at that price in large blocks however. There was a deal in the wind when 200 Hawaiian Sugar went at \$26, a drop of \$2, for the seller wanted another stock and got it at a correspondingly low figure. Hawaiian Agricultural was in demand at \$250, 37 shares being sold. Olua sold at the ruling rate of \$10, 250 shares in two lots being handled. Ten Waimanalo went at \$160, the regulation price. 33 McBryde sold at \$4.50 which shows no change.

Outside of these reported sales there were small transfers of Waiwala at \$56, a point advance, and Rapid Transit scored the best advance, 15 shares being sold at \$70.

The bond market was active at good rates. Ewa sold \$2,000 at \$104.50 which places them alongside the railroad securities, and \$5,000 each of Pioneer and Waiwala, with \$1,000 of Hilo R. R. consolidated bonds, went at par.

The only dividend paid during the week was ½ per cent by the O. R. & L. Co., but the Kahuku quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was noted as a coming factor.

REAL ESTATE.

The transfers of realty during the week have been few, there being several sales reported by agents, which have not cropped up in the official register of transactions. New additions to the subdivided holdings in Manoa are reported unofficially, and the sale of a tract by J. L. McLean to Kentwell, at Kalia, is expected to mean the putting on the market of a number of lots there. The tract brought \$8,250 and there is a 75 per cent mortgage on it. J. D. Jewett bought a house and lot of W. H. Campbell at Pawaia, for \$3,750.

The transfer is noted of the four Esplanade lots used by the Hawaiian Electric Company at \$30,000. This means \$1.50 a foot.

The Odd Fellows have decided that they will put up, on their property in Fort street, a four story building. The change in plans has made some difference in the arrangements and the finish of the building has not been decided. It will have three stories in the ground floor. The first story will be fitted for lodge rooms for rent and the second will be the home of the Odd Fellows. On the top, which will be largely open, there will be an assembly hall 37x40 feet and a clubroom 37x28 feet. There will be as well a kitchen with all conveniences.

Destruction of old structures for the new Kerr and Robinson blocks goes on and the work may begin very soon on the buildings.

The Kapiolani building is almost ready for service, as is the O'Neill, which will be one of the prettiest down town buildings.

CHARLES B. DWIGHT GOES OUT UNDER A BIG CLOUD

One more man in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works has gone wrong—at least, he has gone far enough wrong to lose his job. Road Supervisor Charles B. Dwight was called upon by Superintendent Cooper yesterday morning to hand in his resignation because of certain charges of devious methods in connection with work on the roads, and at once complied with the demand. It is a fact well known to all who are conversant with road work in the Territory that the condition of several road funds has been such that teams belonging to the government have been compelled to stand idle, eating their heads off, because there was no money in the funds to keep them going. The matter has been discussed openly in the Legislature. Nevertheless, it is charged that Dwight did not keep his own teams idle. The charge is, on the contrary, that he kept his teams at work, drawing pay for their services from the Territorial treasury at the very time that the government teams were doing nothing because there was no money in the funds. This has been an open secret. Owners of teams about town have gone about the streets complaining of the action of Dwight in employing his own teams while theirs were given no chance at the plow. But there is even worse than that, for the tale goes that teams belonging to a Senator of the Territory have also been hired by Dwight, and paid for out of the public funds.

Superintendent Cooper was asked whether a successor to Mr. Dwight had been named. He replied that he had no one in mind as yet to be appointed to the vacancy. He also stated that he did not contemplate at present making any further changes in the Road Supervisor's department, and no other resignations had been sent in.

SISAL ON MAUI ISLE**Incendiary Fires in Wailuku Jail.**

MAUI, March 21.—Sisal culture is occasioning considerable talk on Maui. The other day while several gentlemen who control large areas of land were discussing the matter one of them proposed in a tentative way to another that each plant a hundred acres and give the cultivation of sisal a trial. Nothing definite was decided upon, but it goes to show that the raising of sisal is being seriously considered.

Several years ago Sheriff L. A. Andrews of Hilo planted about half an acre of sisal at Kaluanui, Maui, as an experiment. That it grew finely goes without saying. Not only that, but Awana, the merchant and rice planter, used the fiber from these same sisal plants to fashion ropes for the rigging of his Chinese junk, which conveys cargoes of rice from Keanae to Maliko.

There is a large acreage of land in lower Kula and other places on the western slope of Haleakala that make poor pasture land, but would grow sisal most successfully. That the staple must be cultivated extensively to be profitable is a difficulty to be overcome by the small planter.

There were two slight fires of incendiary origin at Wailuku jail yesterday morning. The first fire was of a trivial nature, and was discovered at 7 a. m. in the back of the premises where the prisoners cook their food. The jailor, David Crowell, quickly extinguished it. The second was more serious, and was discovered by Mrs. Crowell about 10 a. m. in the storeroom directly under the Sheriff's office. Help was immediately summoned and the flames were put out before any serious damage was done. Kerosene oil had been spread around the place to facilitate the burning. Some Porto Ricans are suspected.

St. Patrick's day on Maui was celebrated by a dancing party in the Pythian hall of Wailuku the evening of the 17th. The young men of Wailuku and vicinity were the hosts of the occasion and a large number of young people from Central Maui the guests. A conspicuous feature of the entertainment was the display of the Irish national color—in ribbons, neckties and rosettes. Mr. George Schrader was at the piano and played the liveliest of dance music. Mr. J. J. Walsh acted as floor manager, assisted by Mr. L. R. Crook and other young men. From the beginning of the grand march, led by Dr. and Mrs. John Weddick, to the last event on the program there was not a dull moment—joy was unconfined. At 12:30 a. m. the trains departed for Puunene and Pala.

STRAY NOTES.

The baseball season on Maui will open April 12. Messrs. J. Kirkland, L. R. Crook and George Schrader form the committee to arrange a schedule of games for the coming spring and summer months. They have not as yet completed the program. The four teams that will probably compete for the island championship are the Lahaina, Kahului, Morning Stars and Wailuku—the Waikapu Alert organization.

During the week, while laborers were at work grading the government road in front of the Makawao postoffice, the remains of a human skeleton were unearthed. A kamaaina states that they must have been placed there 70 years ago and forgotten. This was sometime before the government road existed and Makawao had neither fences nor roads. The Knights of Pythias of Wailuku will celebrate the anniversary of the dedication of their hall not only by a dance, but by a minstrel show as well. They have been holding rehearsals for the latter recently.

Thomas M. Church, formerly of the Kahului Store, has recently taken charge of the Pala plantation store, though Mr. Wise will not give up the entire control until the first of next month when he, accompanied by his wife, will go to the Coast for his health. Miss Alexander, principal of the Maunaloa Seminary, has been very ill during the past week, and her friends were most anxious concerning her. From last reports she is much better.

Miss Clara L. Dowdle of Oakland arrived on Maui per Wednesday's Claudine and will soon assume the direction of the Pala plantation hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, the 20th, the Ladies' Reading Club held a meeting at the home of Mrs. W. F. McConkey of Pala.

Tuesday a number of prominent Salvation Army officers will hold a meeting at Hamakua.

The Makawao Polo Club will begin practice games the last of the present month, as soon as their new four-foot horse mower has clipped the grass on the Sunny Side grounds.

The dividend of the Maui Telephone Company has been reduced from one and one-half to one per cent per month on account of large expenditures in the way of improvements.

Weather—Another cold snap; the thermometer in the forties last night. Last Sunday, the 15th, there was a kona storm which soon changed to a norther; the rain did not continue beyond Sunday night.

RHEUMATIC PAINS will soon wear out the strongest constitution. If relief is possible, Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford it. This liniment has been a boon to thousands of sufferers. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The steamer Nebraskan, of the Hawaiian-American steamship line, reached San Francisco Saturday.

**GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands**

ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with shapes, nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LIXSON LTD., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Nails, and Hair, free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A PROCLAMATION

ALL HAIL!

PRIMO BOCK BEER

The great spring tonic is on draught and in bottle everywhere. Drink often before the supply is all gone.

Brewery Telephone 341.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/6d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

HIGHWAYMEN IN LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 21.—A street car was held up here by three highwaymen. In a fight which ensued one passenger was killed and two wounded. A highwayman was fatally shot.

CLEVELAND, O., Mar. 21.—A fierce fight took place here today between union and non-union bridgeworkers in the course of which six were badly hurt.

PORTLAND, Mar. 21.—Brigadier General Frederick Funston has been appointed to the command of the Department of the Columbia.

DETROIT, Mar. 21.—John Mitchell is satisfied with the award of the Coal Commission and considers it a victory for the miners.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Mar. 21.—The Governor has vetoed the bill granting a state bounty of one cent a pound on beet sugar.

CARACAS, Mar. 21.—It is doubtful that the Venezuelan Congress will accept the resignation of President Castro.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 21.—A tug and a steamer collided here today and five of the crew of the tug were drowned.

NEW YORK, Mar. 21.—Andrew Carnegie today paid taxes in the sum of \$72,500 on an assessment of \$7,000,000.

HAVANA, Mar. 21.—The Cuban Senate has been called in extra session to ratify the reciprocity treaty.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 21.—President Castro has resigned the presidency of Venezuela.

MANILA, P. I., March 21.—Serious disturbances are reported in Jolo. A naval and army demonstration is possible.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—The Mississippi is falling, but additional breaks have occurred in the levees. Government aid is asked for in behalf of the sufferers by the floods.

Wages of miners are increased ten per cent.



ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Saturday, March 21.
Am. whaling bk. Gayhead, Ashley, off port for supplies and to secure Captain Fisher who succeeds Ashley in command.
Stmr. Nevada, Weedon, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Waiialeale, Mosher, from Kauai ports.
Schr. Luka, Kalua, from Hawaii ports, with sugar.

Sunday, March 22.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Claudine, Bennett, from Maui ports.

Monday, March 23.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Honolulu.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Saturday, March 21.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Nilhau, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Am. sp. Kenilworth, Taylor, for Delaware Breakwater.

Sunday, March 22.
Am. schr. J. H. Lunsman, Johnson, for Laysan Island.
Stmr. Arizona, for Kahului, Hilo, and New York.

Monday, March 23.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports.

ARRIVED AT KAHULUI.

Sunday, March 15.
Am. sp. Fort Dodge, Gove, from Honolulu, leaving again on March 21 for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinai, from Hilo and way ports, March 21.—H. H. Lambert, J. A. Scott, C. P. Benton, John Lycurgus, S. Chegees, J. E. Storey, W. J. Searis, J. C. Brunner, W. J. Smocks, P. C. Nichols, E. P. Mable, Miss Emlaine Kaohi, H. J. Slyh, Mrs. C. H. Holloway, Francisco Brown, Miss Carrot Loid, Miss Natsu, Man Chong, D. H. Case, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Col. W. H. Cornwell, Miss Gertrude Imhoff, Miss Juanita K. Beckley.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Lahaina and Hamakua, March 21.—L. Richley, T. O'Brien and two deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai and Maui ports, March 21.—Miss Dove McCarriston, Mrs. Eleanor Hardy, Capt. T. K. Clarke, Mrs. T. K. Clarke, Mrs. W. Adams, Elizabeth Kahauina, Father Thomas and one deck.

Per steamer Claudine, March 22, from Maui ports: J. F. Brown, T. A. Lloyd, A. N. Kepokai, J. G. Smith, wife and child, L. J. E. Kberg, K. Daimaru, Miss G. Colburn, Mrs. C. Gribble, Tang Sing, Chin Loo, T. K. Pa, Rev. J. Iona, Brother Bertram, Rev. J. Kekipi, C. S. Holloway.

Per steamer W. G. Hall, March 22, from Kauai ports: J. Niven, J. I. Silva, Mrs. H. Isenberg, H. Ah Chuck, J. D. Kelli, Mrs. K. Kahula, K. Hamano, W. A. Kinney, J. J. Dunne, W. E. Rowell, Ton Pan, Mrs. Ah Pong, J. Mendola, Chung Sang, Mrs. E. F. Rogers, Chin Lai, Kallona, P. McLane, Rogers, E. F. Rogers, Chin Lai, Kallona, P. McLane.

Shipping Notes.

The British ship Eva Montgomery, recently in Honolulu, is to take a cargo of lumber from the Sound to Calau at 36-3.

The dredgers are having good weather at Pearl Harbor now and work on dredging the bar is said to be proceeding very rapidly.

Five sealing schooners have so far this year caught 8,700 seals off Cape Horn. This is greater than the entire catch of seals in Arctic waters last season. The British sealer Geneva, now in this port, will hardly be repaired in time to make a sealing trip this year.

The Italian fishermen who recently came down from San Francisco to enter the field here against the Japs are making a thorough prospect of the fishing banks around the island. They are scientists, in their way, and will also take a look at the banks recently reported by the United States Fish Commission.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessel, San Francisco, March 17.
Amelia, Am. bktn., Willer, Eureka, Mar. 15.
Geneva, Br. schr., Vancouver, in distress.
Ivanhoe, Br. bk., Grant, Iquique, March 19.
Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Thompson, March 14.
Nevadan, Am. stmr., Weedon, San Francisco, March 21.
Paramita, Am. sp., Backus, Newcastle, Feb. 21 (in distress).
S. G. Wilder, Am. bktn., San Francisco, March 20.

All of the new laws are being published in the Record, as soon as they are signed by the Governor.

EXPECT MUCH OF HAWAII

Exposition People Want Good Showing.

"The St. Louis Exposition will be the greatest fair that has ever been planned," said O. G. Traphagen yesterday. Mr. Traphagen has just returned from the mainland and during his absence spent sometime on the Exposition grounds just outside of St. Louis, making observations as to the best site for the Hawaiian building. "I understand the legislature is considering the making of an appropriation of \$30,000. There should not be less than \$50,000 or \$60,000, in my opinion. The building for Hawaii will cost nearly \$21,000 and that will leave less than \$10,000 for maintenance of the exhibit, furnishing the building, employing the necessary persons to look after Hawaii's interests, together with the expense involved in the transportation of the exhibits. Space has been allotted in various of the general exposition buildings for Hawaiian products and exhibits. Porto Rico has appropriated, I think, about \$60,000. Oklahoma, one of the newest of the territories, is to erect a \$50,000 building and has appropriated \$75,000. Of all the states and territories and dependencies, outside of Alaska, and of nearly all the nations in the world, Hawaii's appropriation for this exhibition would be the least of all. I hope that the legislature will look at the matter again and raise the limit.

"I found great enthusiasm manifested on the part of those who are in charge of the exposition. They are going to expend three times as much money as was used on the World's Fair at Chicago. Not only are all the states and territories taking deep interest but foreign countries are equally enthusiastic. While I was there a large delegation from France went over the ground and manifested enthusiasm which indicates that they will make a lavish display.

"The plans which I prepared for the Hawaiian building were complimented by the director of the fair and by Mr. Taylor who is in charge of the erection of exposition buildings. The location originally assigned to Hawaii was not a good one. It was located far away from the most important buildings and close to the Mexican Barracks. I protested against this location. They were, however, very anxious to give Hawaii a location that would be entirely satisfactory to the Exposition committee in Honolulu, and they finally decided upon two sites from which we could make our choice—one with the states and territories and one near the foreign countries. The latter was an excellent location, being in the midst of some of the grandest buildings that will be seen at the fair. It was close to the largest French building. Personally, I was in favor of this location, but as Hawaii is now a portion of the Union, I thought it was better the building should be grouped with the states and territories, providing it could be on an elevation. The exposition officials agreed to this.

"I obtained estimates for the erection of Hawaii's building on the plans prepared and the lowest bid was that of John Donovan & Co., for \$20,600. This company is erecting some of the largest of the exposition buildings."

"The exposition directors are anxious that Hawaii shall make a good display of her products and do something that will make the islands known more generally than they are at present. The directors gave me every facility to look over the situation and expressed themselves willing to do what they could to have the Hawaiian Islands be made prominent with a fine exhibit."

Gayhead Could Not Get Back.

Owing to the wind yesterday the whaling bark Gayhead was unable to return from sea to pick up Captain Fisher and supplies before sailing for the Arctic.

Ke Au Hou Brought Sugar.

The steamer Ke Au Hou arrived in port yesterday morning with a cargo of 3,600 bags of sugar for F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Mail for Coast.

The steamer Gaelic is scheduled to sail for San Francisco from Honolulu on Saturday. The Nevada is to sail on March 21st, and the Alameda on the day following.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

SUGAR

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A recent letter about the sugar crop of Guadeloupe from Consul L. H. Ayme has been made public by the State Department:

"The grinding of the sugar cane, the principal product of this colony, began January 1. The crop is rather over the normal in quantity, but thus far of low percentage in sugar. This is due to unseasonable and excessive rains in December, and also during the past ten days. Normally, the canes should yield 10 per cent of centrifugal sugar, but thus far not more than 7 to 7.8 per cent has been obtained. However, the price of sugar in France has risen and may rise still further. The destruction of the great rum distilleries of Martinique last year has enhanced the price of Guadeloupe rum, and it seems probable the net cash result of the sugar crop this year will be greater than for some years past."

The State Department has received from Ambassador Tower, of Berlin, under date of January 23, 1903, notice that the German sugar bill was promulgated January 12, 1903. This law, which was passed in connection with the adoption by Germany of the Brussels sugar convention, provides:

Article 1. The second and third parts (sections 65 to 79) of the sugar-tax law of May 27, 1896, are repealed.

Article 2. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the law are changed as follows: Paragraph 2. The sugar tax amounts to 14 marks (\$3.33) per 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds) net weight.

Paragraph 3. The sugar tax is to be paid as soon as the sugar passes out of the customs control into free circulation. The proprietors of manufactories from which the sugar enters into free circulation are responsible for the payment. The sugar is security for the amount of the tax without regard to the right of a third party. In the same manner goods containing sugar, covered by paragraph 6, No. 1, are held for the tax.

The sugar tax is to be paid by the proprietor of the sugar manufactory in exchange for guaranties for the period of six months. The guaranty can be provided by the deposit of guaranteed bills for their current value, but not above their nominal value, or through bills of exchange and similar securities, of whose reliability the supreme finance authority of the land must have proof, or through first-class mortgage upon the sugar factories up to the half of their value, ascertained by official experts, or through the pledging of the sugar on hand for two-thirds of the market value under the tax control (with official seal).

Article 3. To paragraph 80 of the law is to be added: The entrance duty for sugar, for which no bounty has been granted in the countries of origin, is during the continuance of the agreement concluded in Brussels March 5, 1902, raised to the highest sum which is conceded according to the agreement.

The origin of the sugar must be stated on import.

Article 4. Paragraph 81 of the law is repealed.

Article 5. Sugar which has been received in a warehouse before this law goes into effect, if transferred to free circulation or to a sugar manufactory after the period mentioned, must repay the export bounty.

Article 6. This law goes in force simultaneously with the agreement of March 5, 1902, concluded in Brussels between the Empire and a number of other countries, viz, September 1, 1903.

The Grave of Attila, the Hun, Has Been Found.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Mar. 21.—The grave of Attila, the Hun, has been found in the valley of the Drave.

Attila was a famous barbarian conqueror of Germany and Scythia, King of the Huns, ruling about fifteen hundred years ago. Attila was known as "The Scourge of God." In 447 A. D. he invaded the Roman Empire of the East, and defeated the armies of Theodosius II., the latter obtaining peace after the Huns had devastated Thrace and Macedonia, only by the payment of 2100 pounds of gold as tribute yearly. Marcian, successor to Theodosius II., in 450 A. D. refused to pay this tribute saying: "I have gold for my friends and iron for my enemies." In 451 A. D. Attila invaded Gaul with an army of 700,000 men. He besieged Orleans but the latter was relieved by a Roman army. Attila retired to the Catalaunian plain, near the site now occupied by the Chabons-sur-Marne. Here he was defeated by the combined armies of Aetius, the Roman leader, and Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, in June, 451 A. D. It is stated that 250,000 men were killed in this battle and that after the defeat Attila retired to Germany. In 452 he led an army into Northern Italy, which he ravished, and threatened Rome. The Emperor, Valentinian III., unable to defend his capital, invoked the mediation of Pope Leo I. who had an interview with Attila and persuaded him to grant the Romans a truce. Attila retired from Italy and died in Pannonia in 453 A. D., on the night after his marriage with Ildico. He was buried by night and the prisoners who dug his grave were killed, in order that the place of burial might be kept secret.

Attila was buried in Pannonia, at that time a province of the Roman Empire and lying in what is today the Drave valley, a long stretch of country surrounding a river of that name which rises in the Tyrol, runs east through Carinthia and Styria, constituting the boundary further east between Slavonia and Hungary and joining the Danube river at Belgrade, Servia.

The Vanderbilt-Neilson Nuptials.

NEWPORT, R. I., Mar. 20.—The Vanderbilt-Neilson nuptials will take place on April 15. The wedding of young Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson has been postponed many times. Miss Neilson is famous as a beauty and a society favorite. She is a devout Roman Catholic while Vanderbilt is a Protestant and this fact is said to have caused some of the postponements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was presented to President Roosevelt this morning. The findings of the Commission are thus summarized as to their principal features:

There is a reduction in the hours of labor of the operatives. The Commission fixes a minimum rate of wages.

On the basis of this minimum rate, there is to be a sliding scale as the price of coal goes up or down.

CATTLE DISEASE IS IDENTIFIED

The attention of D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has lately been called to a disease that has been very fatal to cattle on the Island of Hawaii, and Mr. Salmon has made some investigations and written his conclusions thereon to Dr. Rowat, of this city. He says:

"From the symptoms exhibited by the infected cattle, and from the disclosures from your autopsies, I am led to conclude that the disease is bilharziosis, which up to the present time has only been positively identified in Egypt, Italy and Sicily. It is caused by the bovine blood fluke, Schistosoma bovis, and although nothing is known regarding the life history of this parasite, clinical observation and analogy point to drinking water as the source of infection.

"I would be pleased to receive post mortem specimens from one of your cases, in order to verify this diagnosis."

Don't Break Down

WE all can recall instances where a man or woman has fallen from seeming health and strength in a single night into sickness or even death. "How very sudden," people said. But if they could see back a few years, they would note the slow process of undermining of the great organs, that preceded the fall. The blood is tainted, the heart weakens, the liver enlarges or hardens, the kidneys are overtaxed. Some day, under the combined pressure, the body breaks down "suddenly." But this undermining process does not go on without warning. There is friction in the machinery of the body. The heart is irregular in its action. The liver fails of its duty. The kidneys show their condition in the tainted current that flows by them. The stomach breaks down. The appetite fails. There is shortness of breath, dizziness, sleeplessness, foul mouth, and bad taste. These symptoms are some of the signs of the undermining of the health. You can stop this undermining of your health and life by using Kickapoo Indian Sagwa.

KICKAPOO SAGWA PREVENTS PROSTRATION

It searches out the weak places in the system. It gives strength where strength is needed. It does this because it restores the natural vitality of weak and enfeebled organs. It drives out obstructions, purifies the blood, and brings about a harmonious action of the chief organs of the body. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is sold under a guarantee. Your money refunded if it does not fulfill every claim. Isn't this offer fair? At all druggists.

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COUNTY BILL IS DISCUSSED

(Continued from Page 5.)

expenses was adopted. The bill as amended passed second reading and will be read the third time today.

Senate Bill 37, relating to the reorganization of the Board of Health, passed second reading, and will be read the third time today.

GROCERY BAR BILL.

Senator Crabbe, upon a suspension of the rules, caused Senate Bill 38, relating to sale of ales, wines, and liquors, to be taken up from the table. Crabbe wanted the bill to pass, as it would provide revenue for the Territory. Crabbe moved it pass second reading. There were objections from all sides to the passage of the bill. Dickey explained that the report was to the effect that only two grocery establishments in the Territory would be benefited, and this was "class legislation." Baldwin spoke against the bill. He thought the bill should go back to the table. Crabbe urged that this bill be given some favor, and proposed that the license be raised. Further consideration of the bill was deferred until the third reading of bill 21. An amendment was passed to make the license \$1,000.

The second reading of the bill was finally deferred, to be later taken up with 21.

COUNTY BILL CONSIDERED.

Upon convening for the evening session to discuss the county bill on third reading the Senators called for a general relaxation of rules, and soon the chamber was filled with tobacco smoke, coats were removed, and one Senator passed around a paper bag filled with nuts, and every one settled down to an evening's ease. Secretary Savidge wore an uneasy countenance as he placed the voluminous document of 307 pages upon the desk.

One of the changes noted in the third reading was the absence from the bill of the right of the county to make county bonds, which was the recommendation of the committee.

As to the terms of service of the Supervisors, McCandless and Achi wanted a new set of Supervisors at each election. Baldwin and Crabbe favored elections so that at each election there would be old Supervisors in office. Crabbe did not favor a clean sweep at each election, as it would put in new men who were unused to the positions. The Senate finally voted to elect new officers every two years.

About one-third of the bill was read during the session, with few changes.

COOPER IS ATTACHED IN HOUSE

(Continued from page 1.)

Just now, he said, the House had ordered an investigation into Cooper's sidewalk, and perhaps the money which was short had been expended for that. The investigation ordered into Deputy Auditor Meyers had served to connect Cooper with practices which were not proper.

Kupieha could not keep quiet, and the Republican (?) outbreak, put him on his mettle and he came in with the following:

Be It Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works be instructed to answer the following questions:

1. When you assumed the duties of your office did you at any time then or thereafter, notice that Mr. Charles Wilcox, an employee in your office, committed the crime or offense of embezzlement as now charged against him?

2. Was that malfeasance on the part of the said Mr. Charles Wilcox in his said office the cause, ground, or reason of your discharging him from said office, a scintilla of which you knew already?

The resolution went to the same special committee and the work was ordered done quickly.

COURT NOTICES

DE SILVA ESATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. P. de Silva, of Keala, Kauai, Deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of H. D. Wishard, Administrator of the Estate of J. P. de Silva, wherein he asks to be allowed \$249.46 and he charges himself with \$271.88, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 20th day of March, 1903.

By the Court: J. NO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

G2472—Mar. 24, 31, April 7.

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